THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 131. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

General Melchior Daumas.

General Melchior Joseph Eugene Daumas died recently near Bourdeaux, France, at the age of sixty-nine. He acquired distinction in the early Algerian struggle, especially in the contest with Abd-el-Kader, and for some time held the position of Director of Algerian Affairs in the French War Office. He made a specialty of Algerian interests, writing several works on the country. Napoleon III created him Senator of France as a reward for his public services.

Hon. John McLeod Murphy,

a prominent citizen of New York city, died on Thursday morning. Mr. Murphy was of Irish descent, and was born in Westchester county, February 14, 1827. In 1841 he entered the navy as a midshipman. After service on foreign stations and on the Gulf coast of Mexico during the war with that country, he graduated at the Naval Academy in 1848. In the following year, in connection with Captain Jeffers, he wrote a work on "Nautical Routine and Navigation," which was used as a text-book in the Academy for ten years. In 1850 and 1851, he served on the Tehuantepec surveying expedition. In 1852 he resigned, and subsequently was engaged in many important enterprises as a civil engineer. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he had just completed one term of service in the State Senate as a Democratic member for New York city, he entered the army as colonel, serving until after the battle of Fredericksburg with the Army of the Potomac. In January, 1863, he left the army, declining a brigadier-general's commission, to re-enter the navy, in which he received an acting lieutenant's commission, and served until March, 1864, with great credit, as commander of the iron-clad Caron-delet. Ill-health compelled his retirement from the service, and the remainder of his life was passed in literary and engineering pursuits, several months being devoted to further surveys of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Mr. Murphy was a kind-hearted and affable gentleman, of strict professional integrity and great personal popularity.

Mrs. Maria L. Blaine,

the mother of Speaker Blaine, who died recently at St. Paul, Minnesota, was the daughter of Neal Gillespie, Jr., of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was born at the old family stone mansion erected by her grandfather in 1778. Another granddaughter of Neal Gillespie, Sr., married the Hon. Thomas Ewing, another was the wife of ex-Attorney-General Stanberry, and still another was the wife of the Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, Representative in Congress from Ohio. The husband of Mrs. Blaine, and father of the present Speaker, was Ephraim Lyon Blaine, a grandson of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Commissary-General of the army during the Revolution. Mr. Blaine died about twenty years ago.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION.

A Murderer is Allowed Twenty Days to Settle his Affairs—Appears Promptly and Meets his Doom.

A gentlemen of Jonesburg, Mo., recently returned from Texas, relates an extraordinary occurrence which took place a short time since in the Indian Nation. A Choctaw Indian, having committed a wilful murder, was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot to death. He asked for twenty days in which to prepare and visit his friends, giving his word of honor as a "brave" to return at the appointed time, and was allowed to go forth without a guard or bail.

At the expiration of the twenty days, according to appointment, the hour for the execution arrived and the Indian, true to his word, at the very hour and minute galloped up to the place where the sentence was to be carried out, in company with three of his sisters and three brothers, all appearing as cheerful as though they had come to a dance or a frolic. The coffin was then brought on the ground, but some one remarked that it was too small, upon which one of the doomed Indian's brothers told him to lie down in it and measure, which he cheerfully did, and laughingly said, "It fits all right." The crowd meanwhile appeared to be in the most cheerful spirits, and cracked jokes and laughed. At last, when all was ready, the doomed man was ordered to sit on the ground. A handkerchief was then placed over his eyes by his sister. While the sheriff held one hand, one of the condemned Indian's brothers held the other on each side of him. The deputy sheriff then stood in an old house, about ten steps in front of the condemned, with a rifle. From some cause the rifle went off accidentally, the bullet passing up through the roof of the house. The Indian, believing he was shot, drew himself up and shuddered, but did not speak or move from the spot. A black mark was then made over the Indian's heart, with spittle and powder, by his brother, while the deputy sheriff reloaded his rifle, and at a signal he took steady aim, fired, and pierced the centre of the mark. The Indian, with a few struggles, fell back dead, with the brother and the sheriff still holding his hands. No one seemed to be in the least affected except the doomed Indian's mother, who shed tears, but was told to "shut up" by her son, that all was over.

JUVENILE RECKLESSNESS.

Fatal Accident at Morristown, N. J.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—

Yesterday afternoon the contractors for the placing in position of the Soldiers' Monument on the Morristown Green, hoisted a derrick of some 25 feet in height for the purpose of raising the heavier timbers for the lifting of the massive granite stones. This derrick was placed at an angle of about 80 degrees, leaning towards the Methodist church, and was held back by two guy ropes fastened to trees, while a single guy held it in the direction in which it leaned and this was fastened to the ground by a crowbar, driven two and a half feet into the earth. About 9 P. M., after the contractor had left the ground, some boys came upon the Green and proceeded to play upon the derrick. Several mounted by the iron rungs to the top of the derrick and safely returned. Two boys then got upon each guy rope, while Daniel Losey, a bright lad of 17, mounted the derrick.

The fun consisted in the four boys upon the two guys on the one side pulling the derrick nearly to a perpendicular and then dropping it back, thus shaking the boys on the single rope and young Losey on the derrick. The continued motion, however, loosened the crowbar which held the single guy, and at the moment when the derrick was perpendicular and the guy rope taut, the crowbar pulled, and the timbers fell heavily towards the west. His companions shouted to Losey to jump, but he clung to the derrick and was borne to the earth beneath it, his body lying between the two legs of the derrick and one of the iron rungs crushing in his chest. After falling he said distinctly, "take the derrick off me," and then immediately died.

Young Losey was a bright lad of seventeen years of age, and the only son of his mother. His father was killed some years ago by a railroad accident, while his grandfather received severe injuries about a year since by being run over by an express wagon in this city. The accident can only be attributed to the foolhardiness of the lads.

A LOTTERY WAR.

An Injunction Prayed for Against the Missouri Lottery Proprietors.

A petition was filed yesterday in Judge Lindley's court, in the name of the State of Missouri, Police Commissioner Hunicke, and Chief of Police McDonough, against George C. Miller, Zachariah Simmons, and Charles H. Maury, praying for an injunction to restrain defendants from selling tickets in the Missouri State Lottery.

The petition recites the facts of the creation of the lottery for the benefit of the town of New Franklin, and sets forth that the sum authorized to be raised ($15,000) had long since been raised, and therefore the charter expired; that the transfer by the trustees of New Franklin to Gregory was illegal, and that Gregory died in 1857 without assigning his contract to any person.

The court issued an order to Miller, Simmons & Murray to appear at the October term and answer the complaint.

Mr. Jewell, counsel for the lottery men, objected that the affidavit accompanying the petition was signed by the Chief of Police, instead of the State's Attorney, and Judge Lindley stated that he would examine further into the matter as soon as the case original was disposed of. He afterwards suspended the order of injunction until Friday morning.

The lottery men will fight to the bitter end for the privilege of continuing their valuable franchise, and the prosecution is equally determined.—*St. Louis Democrat, June 1.*

SECOND EDITION

PARIS RECOVERING.

Travel and Business Resumed

Prospect of the Bourbons.

MacMahon to His Troops.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The President on the Situation.

His Longest Speech on Record.

What He Thinks of the Treaty.

Mr. Fish Not to Leave the Cabinet.

Cuba and the Government Policy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

President Grant on the Treaty of Washington.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A *Herald* reporter, who interviewed President Grant yesterday, reports him as saying:—The treaty was fully and ably discussed, and in my judgment is the best settlement possible of outstanding differences between the United States and Great Britain. Every article of the treaty was submitted to me after it was adopted by the commission, and approved by me, and each article was in the same way submitted to the British Cabinet and approved by the Ministers of the Crown at once. The English commissioners spent a great deal of money in telegraphing the sections of the treaty, and the Queen of England pledges her signature beforehand. I therefore regard the treaty as

Practically Ratified.

There will be pecuniary considerations, of course, and measures will have to be adopted on both sides to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Our House of Representatives will, I feel certain, act patriotically and wisely in the matter. The treaty must be ratified and made a law of both nations. It is necessary, and the necessity is immediate. As far as we are concerned, we would

Like to Have Better Terms,

but there were two parties to the bargain. If I had it all my own way I think I should make it more favorable to us. (A smile.) The point arrived at was not merely a pecuniary satisfaction for our losses by the Alabama and other cruisers from British ports, but the settlement of an irritating and disturbing question likely at any day to bring the two nations into armed conflict. My aim was by this treaty to secure peace through justice, and I believe I have succeeded.

No Apprehension Need Be Felt

as to the course of the British people. I would regard it as an act of bad faith on their part to reject the treaty after its almost unanimous acceptance by our Senate. The English must surely prefer a fair settlement of our differences with them, for which this treaty provides, than to

Nurse a Cause of War.

The final ratification will be a blessing to both countries. The Canadians will be reconciled to it by-and-by, and why shouldn't they?

The Fishery Clauses

of the treaty are as favorable to them as to us, perhaps more so. I will be glad if they settle the matter at once, and be done with it. The Canadian fisheries don't amount to much to us, while the equivalents we grant must be considerable to them. I don't attach much importance to the pecuniary consideration, one way or the other.

The Pith of the Thing

is the avoidance of war. It was a dangerous question to be held open. Our fisheries were always a trouble and an annoyance. The fishermen of the East, who fish on the Canadian coast, have but little respect for treaties or engagements. They are rough fellows, hardy and self-reliant, and are a law unto themselves. They insist on going where they like, and doing what they like (of course they find opposition), and too often, whether they are right or wrong, they are sure to have supporters in many quarters. Indeed, public sympathy is always with our fishermen, no matter what they do. This

Backing up of our own People

under all circumstances shows a lively patriotic spirit, but it has its evils. We are forced to send men-of-war to the Canadian coasts to protect these men from the consequences of their own acts. The English must send armed ships to watch the doings of ours, and so the relations between the United States and Great Britain, which ought and I now believe will be of the friendliest nature, are constantly disturbed by anticipation of strife. This fishery affair was not the worst difficulty we had to meet, but was very embarrassing. Now I hope the whole affair will be settled. There were so many questions between the United States and England demanding settlement that

War Seemed the Only Alternative.

It is well that war has been avoided. I prefer the treaty to war. War would be hurtful to both nations, and profitable to neither. It might ruin one.

Relative to the stories recently set afloat about

Cabinet Changes,

the President said there is

Not a Word of Truth

in these statements, whatever they are. Not a whisper of Mr. Fish's retirement has lately passed me or any of the Cabinet.

Mr. Fish will not Leave the Cabinet

or resign the seals of the State Department, with my consent, while I am President. He came unwillingly to my call, and entered upon the arduous duties of the Foreign Office with diffidence. He has discharged them well. He has been faithful, patriotic, and diligent, and I should be grieved if he resigned, but he won't resign now

As to Cuba,

there has been no discussion in the Cabinet in reference to Cuban affairs of late to justify what you say is in that paper. The policy of the

Administration is Unchanged

in regard to Cuba. We are mindful of our obligations to a friendly nation, while careful of our rights. The United States will not be unjust while I am President. We will do as we would wish to be done by. The condition of affairs in the island of Cuba does not seem to me or to Mr. Fish to demand action on our part. Time heals more wounds than medicine does, and patience is a very good specific.

The Murderer Foster to the Public.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Foster, the condemned murderer of Putnam, has issued an appeal to the public, in which he says:—I was tried out of my turn; there were others indicted for murder before me who have not been tried yet, because there was no hue and cry after them, while the public was resolved to have my blood as soon as possible.

Out of all these, I alone am selected to undergo capital punishment, because mine was a sensational case. No one can doubt the truth of this, and it is because this is the truth, known to God and sworn to by me in the shadow of death, that I make my appeal to the public. I am doomed to die because a wicked, drunken freak resulted in the death of a man whom I no more intended to harm seriously than I would my own child.

The public, perhaps, because it forgets me in the horrors of my cell, convicted of an intention which never had, as my Creator, into whose presence I am shortly to be hurled, knows better even than I do, insists on my execution.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Newspapers Suppressed.

PARIS, June 2.—Evening.—The newspapers *Tri-color* and *Politique* have been suppressed.

The Search for Concealed Arms

continues to be vigorously prosecuted, and many are found. Arrests continue upon a large scale, chiefly of ex-National Guards and soldiers. A strict watch is kept on the right bank of the Seine, and sentinels arrest all passers at night. Ferry has ordered a reinstatement of teachers in schools. The gendarmes are to be formed into a corps of 6000. A Republican guard of twelve thousand men will also be formed. It is proposed to construct forts within the walls of Paris to prevent the possibility of a renewal of the insurrection.

Bourbon Prospects.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—It is said a majority of the Assembly favors the proposition for the abrogation of the laws for the banishment of the Princes of the House of Bourbon from France, and also the proposal to extend the power of Thiers as Chief Executive for two years.

Resumption of Travel.

The railroad between this city and Paris has resumed trips, and is already doing an immense passenger traffic.

Business in Paris

is rapidly recovering.

A Steamship Disabled.

LONDON, June 3.—The steamship Elba, bound to the West Indies and Aspinwall, has returned to Southampton disabled. The passengers and mails were transferred to another vessel, which has sailed for Aspinwall.

Marshal MacMahon to the Troops.

PARIS, June 3.—An order of the day just issued by Marshal MacMahon to the soldiers of his army praises the courage and devotion by which they have delivered Paris out of the hands of wretches who intended to reduce it to ashes, and says the Assembly is about to give them the worthiest recompense by unanimously voting that they have deserved well of the country.

The Streets of Paris

have been reopened to traffic. The barricades have all disappeared, the pavements repaired, and perfect order everywhere prevails. The police are still arresting all suspected persons.

Ten Courts-Martial

are established at Cherbourg for the trial of all prisoners sent there by the Provost Marshal. The latter service is carried on at the Theatre Chatelet, in this city, where a summary investigation is held prior to the trial by the Military Court.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; and for account, 91¾. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, June 3.—In the Bourse, rentes are quoted at 53f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton opened firm; uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 8d. Sales of the day estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 91¾ for account. U. S. bonds of 1867, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton (unofficial market) buoyant; uplands, 8d.; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales of 18,000 bales. Lard, 48s. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 37s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 2—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The storm which prevailed on Friday in the gulf west of Florida has reached the coast of Louisiana, where heavy rain is now reported, with a decided fall in the barometer. Cloudy and foggy weather prevailed on Friday from New Jersey to Florida, but is now clearing away with rising barometer. Clear weather has been very generally reported on the lakes and in the New England States, and threatening weather with light rain in the Ohio Valley and West Tennessee. The temperature has risen from Lake Superior to Illinois, and from Lake Ontario eastward. The barometer has risen somewhat east of the Mississippi river, but is falling southwest of Alabama. Fresh southeast and northeast winds prevail on the Gulf coast, southeast and southwest winds on the Atlantic, and light southeast winds in the interior.

Probabilities.—It is probable that a rain-storm will advance northwards into Mississippi and Arkansas. The cloudiness in the Ohio valley temporarily will be dissipated and move northeastward in Pennsylvania. Clear weather with fresh and light winds is probable for the Eastern States and the lakes.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sunstroke.

BOSTON, June 3.—Mayor Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., whose disappearance was mentioned, was found at the house of his daughter in Chelsea. He was affected with sunstroke.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 3—11 A. M.—Wheat dull; $1·26¾ @1·26½, seller June; $1·27½, last half; $1·26½ bid, seller July.

Corn dull; 51¾@51¾c., seller June; 53@53¾c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	7,000	Oats, bus....	32,000	32,000
Wheat, bus.	62,000	31,000	Rye, bus	none.	2,000
Corn, bus.	238,000	263,000	Barley, bus..	1,000	none.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Contraband Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The schooner Mary L. Taylor arrived to-day from Sitka, consigned to the United States Marshal, her captain having been arrested, charged with engaging in contraband trade. The vessel owners claim that she was engaged in legitimate trade, establishing a port on the main land of Alaska, north of Sitka, and outside the limits of the territory within which General Miller, ex-Collector of Customs of this city, and his associates, hold a monopoly for seal killing and trade under a concession from Government officers. The owners also assert that the United States authorities are being made use of to break up all opposition to Hutchinson, Kohler & Co., and to ruin every person endeavoring to do business in the Territory of Alaska. They will carry the case to Washington.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 3—9·30 A. M.—Wheat steady. No. 1, $1·29½; No. 2, $1·27½. Receipts, 81,000 bushels; shipments, 116,000. Freights—sail, 5½c. steam, 9½c.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	30·16	76	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Boston	30·01	71	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Cape May	30·14	62	S.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Charleston, S. C.	30·18	77	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	29·96	74	S. E.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Cincinnati	30·15	74	S.	5	V. gent.	l. rain
Detroit	29·96	72	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Cl. up
Indianapolis	30·04	74	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Key West, Fla	29·99	79	S. E.	14	Brisk.	l. rain
Memphis	30·02	76	S. E.	10	Brisk.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·35	54	S. W.	18	Brisk.	Clear
New York	30·10	74	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Omaha	29·78	75	S. E.	5	V. gent.	Cloud
Oswego	29·96	77	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Philadelphia	30·13	75	S. W.	...	...	Cloud
Pittsburg	30·19	80	S.	2	V. gent.	Fair
St. Louis	30·00	73	E.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Washington	30·14	74	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·22	80	S.	1	....	Fair

PENNA. UNDERGROUND WEALTH.

Curious and Valuable Discovery in Tioga County.

We learn from the Tioga *Agitator* that a curious and valuable quarry has been recently discovered on the farm of Mr. R. Bartlett, some two hundred rods north of Mainesburg. This may be literally described as an immense deposit of stone plank. It covers some six acres, and the stone are found ready for use—smooth, true, of uniform thickness, and in slabs of more than twenty feet long, by ten feet in width, and from one to three or four inches in thickness; each stone, however, preserving its thickness as nicely as if sawed out by machinery. The stone is very sound in texture, even in grain, and, when first taken from the quarry, soft enough to work easily, though it soon becomes like hard gray granite on exposure to the atmosphere. It is a fact hard to account for that the edges of these slabs are as true in most of the specimens as though worked out by a skillful stone-cutter. They are easily reduced to any desired size, without breakage; and the stone indeed appears to be very tough. A load of these slabs was brought to Wellsboro last week, over a rough road, without injury. They were twelve feet long by four in width, and one inch thick; almost as smooth as though planed, and without warp or wind. At one point in the quarry the slabs are in layers twenty-seven deep, large enough to square sixteen feet, and of a uniform thickness of two inches. Orders are being received from various places for quantities of these stones, and this stone-plank mine—for such it is—bids fair to be a fortune for its owner. It is doubtful if there is a similar quarry in the State.—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement—Exercises of the Week.

The annual commencement exercises of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, begin to-morrow, and terminate on Thursday of next week. The following programme embraces the exercises of the week:—

Sunday, June 4, 10·30 o'clock A. M.—Sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry, by Rev. William Butler, D. D.; 7·30 o'clock P. M.—Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. Dashiell.

Monday, June 5, 8 o'clock P. M.—Oratorical contest by the Junior Class for the prize medal.

Tuesday, June 6, 11 o'clock A. M.—Class day of the class of 1871; 3 o'clock P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, and general meeting of the alumni in the College Chapel; 8 o'clock P. M.—Oration before the literary societies, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, A. M., and poem by Horatio C. King, Esq., of the class of 1858.

Wednesday, June 7, 8 o'clock A. M.—Annual meeting of the General Belles Letters and General Union Philosophical Societies; 8 o'clock P. M.—Oration before the Alumni Association, by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, of the class of 1858.

Thursday, June 8, 10 o'clock A. M.—Commencement exercises.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Jury Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The Grand Jury for the May term, having completed their labors, made their final presentment to the court. They acted upon 397 bills, of which 303 were returned as true bills and 94 were ignored. They visited the public institutions without forewarning of their coming, and found the general management of them good. They complain specially of the exorbitant fees charged by public officials, and suggest that the court take steps to correct the evil. His Honor said the court had no power in the matter, but that the citizen had his remedy by civil suit, or to prosecute the offending functionary for misdemeanor in office. Thanking the gentlemen for their services, the Court discharged them from further attendance.

Regrets.

James H. Heverin, Esq., who has acted as Assistant District Attorney during Colonel Dechert's term at Harrisburg, retires from the Commonwealth's side of the bar to-day to resume his private practice, Colonel Dechert having returned to fill his post as assistant prosecuting officer. While the bar will be glad to welcome the smiling Colonel back to his own post, yet there is a general feeling of regret at losing Mr. Heverin, who by his fair, candid, and exceedingly gentlemanly bearing in the unpleasant position he held, has strongly cemented the friendship already existing between him and his brother lawyers.

—The republic of Mexico has 8,885,972 inhabitants.

—A Norfolk lady has a copy of the Bible which was printed in 1612.

—A Louisville man has left England with 2500 sparrows for that city.

—A Terre Haute lady of twenty-nine is living with her fourth husband.

—The waiter is a most irresistible person; he carries everything before him.

—A joint convention of female suffragists is to be held at Long Branch in August.

—A negro has just been elected on the Democratic ticket at an Indiana city election.

—The New Jersey watering places are reported to be rapidly filling up—with musquitoes.

—Nearly one-half of the depositors of the Boston savings banks are girls and women.

—The books in the library belonging to the British Museum occupy twelve miles of shelving.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Important Army Order.

The Mace-Coburn Affair.

Refusal to Surrender Stakes.

Railroading in the West.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Railway Contract.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Executive Committee of the Plymouth, Kankakee, and Pacific Railroad Company closed a contract yesterday with Hawkins, Hillard & Co., of Chicago, for grading, bridging, and furnishing ties for 55½ miles east of the east end of their road, extending from Plymouth, Ind., to within ten miles of the Illinois State line. This ten miles General Cass, of Pittsburg, Pa., has agreed to build, and will be on the ground next week to arrange for the work. In both cases the entire road-bed will be completed and ties delivered ready for laying. The iron work will commence at once, and be pushed as fast as men and money can do it. Over 70 miles of this road are already graded and much of the masonry done. A heavy force is at work on the west end, in Putnam and Bureau counties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Secretary Fish,

who left here last night for New York, will return next week.

An Army Order

has been issued that $50 for each breech-loading rifle musket, and six cents for each metallic cartridge, will be charged against the pay of any enlisted man who shall lose them through carelessness, or dispose of the same.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Two Boys Drowned.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Two boys of ten years, named Connerton and Mosher, were drowned last evening in a dyke on Buck Bay lands.

The Mace-Coburn Affair.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Harry Hill declines to give up the stakes in the Mace-Coburn fight until he gets the decision of some competent authority, such as *Bell's Life.*

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 3.—3 P. M.

The Railway Lines

between Paris and Havre have resumed operations.

The Prussians

have evacuated Les Audelys and entered the Department of the Eure.

Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—3 P. M.—Cotton closed firm. Sales 18,000 bales, of which 6000 were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 7¾@ 8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, 8 3-16d.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—Five-twenty bonds closed at 96¾@96¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cotton firm; sales 2000 bales, middling uplands, 18½c.; middling Orleans, 18½c. Flour quiet and steady, and market without change; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 63@66c. Beef unchanged. Pork firmer and more active; new mess, $15·25; prime, $13@14. Lard dull, declining, and heavy; steam rendered, 9@10½c.; kettle, 10½c. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stocks steady. Money easy 3 per cent. Gold, 112. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 111½; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111½; do. 1865, new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 83; Cumberland preferred, 36; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 116½; Adams Express, 81½; Michigan Central, 124¼; Michigan Southern, 115½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 119½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Germany About to Annex Luxemburg.

Versailles (May 16) Cor. of the London Times.

There is one point of the treaty which may be modified, because such modification has been left open for consideration. The first article of the treaty concedes an enlargement of the territory around Belfort, which is required by France for strategic reasons. Military men are of opinion that the *rayon* around that fortress prescribed by the preliminaries of peace would be insufficient for an effectual defense to be made. The Imperial Chancellor showed himself rather accommodating in that respect, and offered to agree to an extension of the limits upon condition that adequate territorial compensation should be given upon another frontier point. He proposed that a rectification should be made towards the Duchy of Luxemburg, the annexation of which to Germany is determined upon. Many Deputies, who possibly are not strategists, ask whether the strangulation of the French territory which would result from the acceptance of this proposal would not be more injurious to the defense of the country than the smallness of the area left around Belfort towards Germany. They also ask whether France would not lose on the Luxemburg frontier an important position, and one which while held by it would render the annexation of the Duchy less advantageous to Germany and less dangerous for the Northern provinces of France. There are doubts in many minds. Military men will be heard, and M. Thiers, who has a taste for and a knowledge of such matters, will be interrogated, consulted, and listened to. His opinion probably will prevail, but it will encounter opposition. It is indisputable that Germany, being in possession of Luxemburg and of the territories which are demanded in exchange for a small district around Belfort, would command the Ardennes, and would hold its defiles, so famous in other days, thus bringing the seat of government, whether established in Paris or at Versailles, in too close proximity to an undesired neighbor, and one whose encroachments are still to be dreaded. On the other hand, Belfort is the key to Southern France, and it is important that it should not be weakened. Military engineers will argue for Belfort, politicians for the Ardennes. In whatever way the question is regarded it presents such various difficulties that it cannot fail to impress still more deeply upon all Frenchmen's hearts the memory of their defeats.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

There is a lively demand for brokers' loans on collaterals; but beyond this the market is entirely devoid of any feature possessing the least interest to the public. Time loans are everywhere in most favor, as the indications point towards a quiet market and a very low scale of rates for money during the next three months; but there is very little demand here for this class of loans, and lenders appear disposed to accept the situation until the tide turns. We quote call loans at 3@4 per cent. on collaterals and 5@6 per cent. on paper having three or four months to run.

Gold is quiet and steady at 112¼@112, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull but steady at a slight advance.

Stocks were dull but prices lower. Sales of City 6s at 100 and Lehigh Gold Loan at 93.

Reading Railroad was weak, with sales at 58¼@58⅝. Pennsylvania sold at 61¾ for the allotments; Norristown at 85, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52¾@52¾.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 38½. A few shares of Second and Third Streets Railway sold at 61¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Hunt & B Top 45	100 sh Read R..b60.	58¼
$3000 N Penna 7s...100	100 do.....b30.	58¼
$2000 W Jersey R 7s.101¼	100 do.....s30.	58¾
$2000 Sch N 6s 82.. 81	500 do ....b30.	58¾
$5000 do..... 81	4 do.....	58¾
$1000 Leh R L..... 92¾	200 do.....	58¾
$2000 Leh gold L... 94	100 do... .b60.	58¾
$1500 City 6s, New..100	100 do.....s10.	58¾
46 sh Norrist'n R... 85	400 do.....	55¾
26 sh Penna R..ls. 61¾	200 do.....b30.	58¾
88 do..... 61¾	100 do.....58·31
19 do.receipts 61¾	10 sh O C & A R....	52¾
100 sh Leh N St.... 38¼	9 do.....	52¾
200 sh Fulton Cl.... 5¾	31 sh 2d & 3d St..	61¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117½; do. 1863, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 114½@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 109⅞@110¼. U. S. 5s Year 5 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115¾; Gold, 109⅞@ 110¼; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92¾@93¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 109¾@110¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 83¼@83¾.

NAHM & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	11·13 A. M.	112
10·35 "	112⅛	11·25 "	112⅛
10·45 "	112¼	11·28 "	112
10·46 "	112⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 3.— Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ⅌ ton. Tanners' bark ranges from $18@21 ⅌ cord for chesnut and Spanish oak.

Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is dull, with very little demand either for shipment or home consumption. About 700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, without, however, much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·65@1·68 for Indiana and Ohio red; $1·70 for amber, and $1·75@1·80 for white. Corn is quiet at former quotations. Sales of yellow at 73@74c.; 3000 bushels Western do. and 5000 bushels Western mixed on private terms. Rye is nominal. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 68@70c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is quiet; 65 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....85 | 2 P. M.....94

SUN RISES..... 4·32 | MOON SETS..... ..

SUN SETS..... 7·23 | HIGH WATER..... 1·26

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 3. — Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, June 3. — Arrived, steamship Samaria, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 3. — Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Iris, from West Indies, and Techler, from Rio.

Passed out, bark Albscore, for West Indies.

Arr'd, brig Mercaude, fm Pernambuco for orders.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Argonaut, Flood, Cronstadt, L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, New York, do.

Bark Hypatia, McFee, Hamburg, Penrose, Massey & Co.

Bark Sancton, Robbins, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, Charlestown, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Narragansett, Haskell, do. do.

Schr Alexandria, Green, Norwich, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Winnifred, Johnson, 7 days from Bangor, in ballast.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, 24 h

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

From Harper's Weekly (edited by G. W. Curtis).

The "new departure" of the Democratic party is not unanimous, and certainly not hearty. Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions were those of a county convention, not of his party in the State of Ohio, and they were not warmly received by the party organs. In the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention a resolution to recognize all existing provisions of the Constitution was adopted, by a vote of seventy-six to fifty-three, after an angry debate. This is what is called elsewhere "hedging." Probably there is no intelligent political observer in the country who does not know that if the Democratic party had carried Connecticut, as it did New Hampshire, the election of 1872 would have been disputed by it upon the question of the validity of the amendments. But the sentiment of the country is so pronounced upon that subject that the hopelessness of such a contest seems to be foreseen by some of the Democratic leaders, and they are anxious to abandon a position which has become untenable. But the abandonment is fatal. If, as the last Democratic Convention declared in 1868, the Republican reconstruction of the Union is unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, what has made it constitutional and binding in 1872? If void then—not unwise or even unconstitutional, but void—what has made it valid now? Does a party which professes such peculiar and profound respect for the Constitution intend to ask the support of the country upon the ground that it acquiesces in the overthrow of the Constitution and in revolutionary usurpation?

If, however, the absurdity be concealed under the plea of accepting "accomplished facts," and the Democratic party withdraws its protest against the Republican settlement, and promises a faithful enforcement of the "usurpation," its claim to popular confidence must rest upon the probability of a more honest and able administration of the Government by that party than by the Republican. What, then, is the ground of such a probability? In the State of New York the Democratic party is in power. In the city of New York its dominance is supreme. What are the characteristics of its action? The elevation to office of men of no character whatever; the most universal and unblushing corruption; a Legislature which is a by-word of contempt; consequent legislation which virtually abolishes popular government in the city in favor of an oligarchy of four men, not one of whom enjoys the respect of the community; the infamies of Erie bills, and of the amended code, authorizing corrupt judges to crush the freedom of the press: in one word, a vast and skilful system of plunder, with profound contempt and disregard of the principles and the defenses of free popular government.

This is the aspect of Democratic ascendancy where the party is best organized, most ably led, and of practically unchallenged supremacy. And against this *regime* there is no audible protest in the Democratic party. In New York the Tammany leadership is omnipotent. In other States there is no word of dissent. A Democratic victory in the election of 1872 will be the triumph of this spirit, not because every Democrat individually approves it, but because its ascendancy is indisputable, and its discipline remorseless. Now we ask any Republican at the West or the East, in the North or the South, is it any excuse for conniving in any way at the success of such a party to say that Mr. Tweed and the Tammany leaders are no worse than Mr. Cameron and Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Morton and General Butler? Granting what is often felt and urged in regard to the character and leadership of these gentlemen, is it a matter of indifference whether a party of the general character and principles of the Republican, or of the general character and tendencies of the Democratic, controls the Government? If certain leaders upon both sides are not to be respected nor trusted, it is only wise to look further into the party. Now every element of hatred of the Government, of disbelief in its principles, the great mass of ignorance, the subservience to ecclesiastical dictation—the most doubtful and pernicious elements in a system like ours—are all combined in the Democratic party. The general intelligence, the true conservatism of industry, faith in liberty and education—in a word, the moral forces of the country, are with the Republicans. Is this a consideration of little weight?

Moreover, if there is irregularity in many of the details of administration, if the counsels which prevail in its general policy are not always such as honorable men approve, there are two points to consider—first, that to recall to power the party to which we owe the corruptions of political methods will hardly remedy the difficulty; and second, that while in that party there is really no protest, there is in the Republican party a protest so stern that it constantly modifies what are regarded as baneful counsels. In the State of New York the Democratic voice that was raised against the despotism of Tammany was summarily silenced, and with very few exceptions there has been no resolute Democratic protest urged against the alarming tyranny of the amended code. But it was the steady Republican remonstrance that modified the San Domingo policy, which the Republican leaders already named strongly supported; and the commissions appointed for the investigation of that subject and for the negotiation of the English treaty certainly were not due to influences which any honest Republican doubts or would disclaim.

There is, therefore, no probability whatever, upon any theory, that a Democratic administration would be purer or more efficient or wiser than the Republican. Even if the Democratic Convention of 1872 should unanimously eat its words of 1868, would that performance really inspire any Republican with greater confidence in Democratic ascendancy? Would any Republican vote more willingly for Mr. Vallandigham now than last year? Are there no such things as character and principle and conviction in politics? Are there no plainly distinguishable tendencies in public affairs which are little affected by the personality of leaders. If, in 1864, instead of calling for surrender to the Rebellion, Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Seymour and their friends had demanded a more vigorous prosecution of the war, would any sane man have doubted which was the party of union and of liberty? And if, in 1872, the same gentlemen should say that they had been all wrong and the Republicans all right, and that they would henceforth be more Republican than the Republicans, would any man be justified in doubting which is really the party of liberty, progress, and safety?

LEADERS DEMANDED BY THE SOUTH.

From the New Orleans Times.

We frankly confess that there is a great need of some change in the Democratic plan and strategy. The old ones have proved sad failures in all recent contests. But the word "departure" is too strongly indicative of a sudden conversion and total change of heart and conduct, to please the masses of that somewhat impracticable and self-sufficient party. It is true the spoils have long been denied to them, and doubtless, like the weak-kneed of Israel, they hunger after the fleshpots of Egypt. But they are not all; in fact, only a small portion of them are prepared to surrender their time-honored principle, their sacred, cardinal ideas, and gulp down at once so large a slice of humble pie as seems to be the purpose of some of their impatient chiefs to force down their mouths It is too sudden a thing. They must be broken in gradually, and given some time to reflect, compare notes, and count the costs.

The new departures that come to us from Ohio are documents that demand a great deal of nice consideration and profound meditation. We have great respect for these Buckeye chiefs, but have not accepted their infallibility as a finality. Here, in the South, we have got a long way off from the old prescribed lines and routes of party maps and discipline. Our people don't think much of either of the parties which are beginning to rend the firmament with their partisan clamor and cries. They suspect the motives of people who are always making new departures and hatching new schemes to secure electoral triumphs. What they need is a new departure in morals rather than in politics. We want an honest and constitutional Government, Federal and State; we want a more respectable class of men than those who have of late been brought forward by both parties. We are tired of the old party hacks, the speech-makers, platform builders, caucus managers, and time-serving trimmers who have so long controlled our politics and government. We are as sick of these as we are of the class of military upstarts who are foisted into high civil positions. A platform embodying the simple propositions of a return to constitutional government, to honest administration and the subordination of the military to the civil power is all we want in that line. What is more important than all platforms, but cannot be secured through any of them, is the nomination and election of live and new men, free from the taint of the recent corruptions and selfish scheming of the old parties. If Ohio, or New York, or Pennsylvania have any of this new and fresh stock, let them bring them out, and let those veteran organizers of defeat, the Vallandighams, the Campbells, *et al.*, retire upon such laurels as they have already won, and snuff the approaching battles, like Job's horses, afar off.

THE WARFARE OF CLASSES.

From the N. Y. Times.

In both hemispheres there are being brought to the front problems of society which threaten sooner or later to supersede existing problems of politics. As a pioneer of this movement among ourselves, Wendell Phillips may serve as a type; as its best representative in England, we may accept John Stuart Mill. On the social aspects of the insurrection of the French Communists, we have already sufficiently enlarged. The coming difficulties of the great Anglo-Saxon nations are the result of forces in some respects identical with those which have convulsed Paris; but they present, nevertheless, features which give them a characteristic individuality. Of the many radical movements which are fast obliterating existing party lines in England, and which will shortly compel an entire change of political front, the most decidedly aggressive is that which relates to the tenure and distribution of land. To appreciate the importance of the change aimed at by the reformers of whom Mr. Mill is the most influential spokesman, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense power of English landowners as a social caste, the tedious and complicated legal forms which appear to have been designed to obstruct the transfer of land, and the distinction which property in the soil, apart altogether from mere wealth, confers on its possessor. Something less than one in every thousand Englishmen has a share in the ownership of the soil on which he was born, and of the thirty thousand actual proprietors, rather less than one-third own at least two-thirds of the kingdom. Mr. Mill's doctrine is that land can be appropriated only by the consent of society, and that society reserves the right of revoking its consent at any time "on giving due compensation to the interests that it has allowed to grow up." The application of this doctrine is thus illustrated by an organ of English radicalism. Suppose an estate which yielded an original rental of $10 now brought an annual return of $200,000. The State need not disturb the owner in his possession of the land, and in his right to enjoy in perpetuity its present annual rental; but if, as a result of the general progress of the country, another $200,000 should accrue to the possessor, it is due of right to the country at large and not to any individual. Once apply principles like these to the existing fabric of English society, and its present foundations will certainly be removed. The reconstructed edifice might be more harmonious in its details; but there can hardly be a doubt that the fall of the old one would carry with it a good many more things than its destroyers intended. It is not very easy to see how a hard and fast line of division could be maintained between property in land and property in any other form. To the average democrat the distinction would certainly be imperceptible. The "privileged classes" in England understand this pretty thoroughly, and hence the loosening of existing party ties before the advance of this portentous social revolution.

Thanks to our freedom from feudal traditions, to our boundless resources, and to the sound republican foundation on which our social structure has been reared, we have little reason to fear any such coming deluge of Communism as this. If, however, in the enormous industrial expansion that is before us, the minds of our citizens become leavened with the theories of Mr. Wendell Phillips, we shall hardly escape having to face a movement only less threatening. The resolutions written by the indefatigable agitator for the Boston Labor Reformers are skilfully adapted to enlist the prejudices, and to warp the judgment, of the class to whom they are addressed. What, for instance, could be more transparently opposed to the plainest teachings of political economy than this? "A reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages, and will also cause a corresponding reduction of the future accumulations of the speculative classes, and thus secure a more equal distribution of wealth." Or what in pretentious want of meaning could be devised to exceed this statement? Through the wages channel all of the wealth regularly secured to the masses is distributed, and to increase their share of this wealth their wages must first be increased, "through causes which do not add to the cost of production (*sic*), but which will reduce the profits of those who speculate in the result of labor." The man who could put together a farrago of absurdities like this, is clearly incapable of conceiving or reasoning out any intelligible scheme of social readjustment. That he is equally impotent as a destructive force is not quite so clear. Our artisan class is of too composite a character to admit of a very decided estimate of what they might or might not be induced to believe. In the interests of the future relations between capital and labor, and of the social stability which is bound up with them, let us hope that working men have learned to estimate Mr. Phillips and his theories at their proper value.

REPUBLICAN SNOBBERY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

With the first warm days began the usual surfeit of announcements of summer plans of all our notabilities, from Grant to Train. So-called society papers hurry out their bulletins regarding the movements of fashionable grocers' and shopkeepers' wives, or young misses from the country spending a week or two at New York hotels. Train and his kind regard this gossip as so many advertisements, and the peripatetic young ladies are innocent enough in their desire to catch a glimpse of the "fashions" in street cars or hotels parlors. But what impression does a foreigner receive from the columns in leading papers devoted to the "dazzling grandeur" of a ball at a lucky fish-dealer's, or the announcement that "Miss Caddie Smith is visiting the Brevoort," or "Miss Imogene Jones is favoring the Fifth avenue?"

Our English cousins are just now hotly debating the question whether the removal of the royal family and court will rid the country of its tendency towards toadyism. Mr. Auberon Herbert, champion of a republic that is to be, denounces the court system as a fountain of folly in their midst. The *Spectator*, in answer, points to America, where there is no court. "The American journals," it says, "are full of elaborate descriptions of dresses worn at a Washington ball, differing only in two points from those of the *Times* describing any court ceremonial. The American reporters descend to details which in England would be declared impudent and nauseous; and they invariably mark the cost of the dresses with a sort of awe, as though the price were the highest criterion of excellence. Is there any improvement here upon English frivolities?" it demands triumphantly, and then proceeds to deduce the conclusion that their social hierarchy restrains the worship of wealth which corrupts and debases American society. This reasoning would be sound enough if society in America (by which we mean the laws and habits of the highest class—highest by right of birth, breeding, or culture) had any central point which controlled and reptesented them as the Court does the like grade in England. There is no such point. The *Spectator* must surely be aware that our Presidents are men chosen for their own qualifications, without the slightest reference to the social standing of their families. The wives of professional men, tanners, farmers, tailors, take their turn in the White House, and play their part with whatever tact or grace Nature has given to their share. With how much or little, is to Americans usually a matter of utter indifference. Fashionable society in the large cities is in like manner made up of the families of lucky speculators and rich tradesmen, who naturally delight in the display of their wealth, and cluster about any titled foreigner who apparently is possessed of that breeding of which they feel the need. These two classes have of necessity their outer rings of toadies and flatterers. Beyond these but few foreigners penetrate, and hence come English pictures of American social life. Human nature, the *Spectator* should know, will differ little in any people or under any Government. Money will hold its factitious power over vulgar minds in London as well as in Washington. The man of cultured tastes and noble aims will seek simplicity in outward forms, whether he be a Vere de Vere or an American backwoodsman.

The difference between our social system and that which the English are striving to throw off, we believe to be that in ours a man is sure to take proper rank in his own guild and with his like. The man of intellectual power or real breeding is as certain of his place and consideration among his peers as is the millionaire of his flatterers; but in England, law and custom force every man at birth on a false and fictitious gradation of rank, from which no effort of his own can free him. We are quite willing to admit that the model of the "grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth" after which that sanguine journal pines is not here, nor will it be found anywhere while men are men. Spartan women, no doubt, eyed their neighbors' head-gear enviously, and before the great Romans could found their republic they accused each other of an itching palm, and "did sell and mart their offices for gold."

GREELEY AND ONE TERM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Greeley, in the letter modestly announcing himself a candidate for the Presidency, deals a stunning blow at the two-term doctrine and General Grant's re-election. He is right. Theoretically it may be proper to allow the people to re-elect the same man to the Presidency as many times as they please. The plan worked well enough for the first thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution; but since then the country has expanded so widely, grown so populous, embraces so many clashing interests, and our Presidents wield such a vast patronage, which they invariably use to secure their re-election, that a change is demanded, and the one-term doctrine ought to be engrafted upon the Constitution.

Mr. Greeley is a man of principle. Now and then a crotchet finds a lodgment in his capacious sconce which makes him restive and impracticable, but his heart is as pure as the fountains that gush up amid the banks and braes of Chappaqua. Not only is he a man of principle, but he believes in carrying out his principles to their logical conclusions. He is opposed to the re-election of Grant, because it violates the one-term doctrine, and because Grant, as a civilian is a calamitous failure.

If the Republican managers should be so demented as to renominate Grant in spite of the protest of the founder of the party, Mr. Greeley can carry out his one-term policy in a manner that will be memorable in our history. If the Democrats will bring out a man like Groesbeck on the Vallandigham platform, and thereby, in the event of his success, secure the permanency of reconstruction and the amendments, Mr. Greeley could easily dispose of Grant by accepting an independent nomination under the banner of "Greeley and One Term!"

What a campaign we should have! Greeley would stump the Republic from Maine to Texas. Clad in the costume of the common people, how the masses would greet him! What speeches would rend the air! What songs would ring the welkin, with the refrain:—

"The friend of liberty and law,
The honest old farmer of Chappaqua"!

All the anti-Grant Republicans would go for him, and all the negroes, all the protectionists, all the scientific farmers, and all believers in simple diet, plain clothes, and universal salvation. If the Southern Ku-klux should take the field against him, Jeff. Davis would go among them with a certified copy of his bail bond, and beseech them to refrain from stealing horses and frightening the colored element until after the election.

Mr. Greeley might not be chosen by the people, and the election would then go to the House of Representatives, where he would be sure of beating Grant at all events, and stand a first-rate chance of winning himself. Each State being entitled to one vote, the support of nineteen States would be necessary. All the anti-Grant Republicans in the House would cordially vote for him, and by forming combinations here and there with Democratic members, he could easily obtain the requisite number of States.

It should all the time be borne in mind that the objective point in Mr. Greeley's programme is the defeat of Grant, in case he should be renominated, and the establishment thereby of the one-term doctrine—Mr. Greeley's own election being, in his view, quite a subordinate consideration. In any event, therefore, he can carry his main point by taking an independent nomination. He could dispose of Grant and settle a great principle as effectually as Van Buren disposed of Cass and settled a great principle in 1848. Mr Van Buren saw that the Wilmot proviso, which secured free soil for free men, was endangered by the candidacy of General Cass. So he accepted a nomination from the free Democracy, and left the Barnburners to put a final extinguisher upon the Presidential aspirations of the squatter sovereign of the upper lakes. If worse comes to worst, let the philosopher of Chapsaqua emulate the example of the sage of Lindenwald.

But Mr. Greeley would be likely to be elected—probably by the House. What a Cabinet he would present to the country! No small men, no givers of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of horses, carriages, and puppies, would find a seat there. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of his election, he would naturally aim to conciliate all interests in the formation of his cabinet. Charles Francis Adams might be Secretary of State, Trumbull Attorney-General, and Vallandigham Secretary of the Interior, the rest of the chairs being given to radicals of lofty talents and unspotted integrity. If the Democratic members of the House from New York and Ohio should combine with a portion of the Republican members to give him the votes of those States, the new President could reciprocate the favor by appointing Mr. Groesbeck Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's withdrawal from the bench, and by sending Governor Hoffman as Minister to Berlin, where, because of his name, he would be received as a Teuton of the original Gothic stock. Under a Greeley administration the country would be rid of one shame at least. None of his relatives would get any of his patronage, and he would not bestow office upon anybody who gave him presents. Nor would he be a deadhead at hotels and on railways, nor break up a Cabinet sitting to attend a horse race, nor dawdle around Long Branch when he ought to be hard at work in the White House.

Of course, with Greeley at Washington for four years, the *Tribune* would go to the dogs. But this would be of little consequence. It would be glory enough to have founded and built up a great journal, which, his sustaining hand being withdrawn, fell under the stupid management of fops and pretenders.

Only two Presidents have been re-elected during the last half century, and extraordinary circumstances conspired to make their renomination a necessity for their party. When Jackson was re-elected he was in the midst of a fight with the Nullifiers and the United States Bank. His withdrawal at that crisis would have been regarded as the triumph of Calhoun and Biddle. Lincoln was re-elected during the red heat of the Rebellion. His withdrawal in such an exigency would have encouraged Davis in his machinations and inspired Lee with hope. No such crisis, no such exigency exists now. Grant stands directly in the way of peace, harmony, and unity. If Grant is renominated, let the rallying cry of all independent Republicans be "Greeley and one term!"

THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION—PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

We had no doubt that the Democracy of Ohio would follow and outstrip Kentucky and Pennsylvania; but fact is better than expectation, and the resolutions of the Ohio Convention, passed Thursday, enable us to substitute a record for our late prophecy. We care not how much, or how little, influence Mr. Vallandigham may have had in shaping the Ohio resolutions. It is enough for us that the resolutions are such as we can endorse, and, so long as he exerts his talents for leadership in this wise direction we have no disposition to obstruct his influence or impair his credit. Mr. Vallandigham was on the committee of resolutions, and his characteristic boldness is stamped on the declarations of the Ohio Convention. When he is constrained to yield to the force of truth and what is called the logic of events, the cause of the reactionists is lost. It is manifest that no able man with the possibility of a political future is any longer willing to lead them. Jefferson Davis has nothing to tie to but "the lost cause;" and being such an utter political wreck that he can neither be repaired nor injured, he is welcome to fling himself into the surf to be again dashed against the rocks. It concerns nobody but himself that his broken timbers are still further shivered. A cause must be desperate indeed which can find no better advocate than Jefferson Davis. He predicts a revival of the lost cause. But he also predicted, with equal confidence, that the Western States would join his Confederacy; that England would never acquiesce in the blockade; that his armies would be victorious; that the South would, if necessary, continue the war for twenty years in Virginia. Considering that all his past predictions went by contraries, it does not very well become him to utter new ones. On what ground can he expect to be believed?

We ask the Southern people to weigh the prophecies of this bankrupt politician, this blundering old man, against the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy, and against growing and now almost complete unanimity of the Democratic party in discarding bygone issues. This discredited politician rivals the good Mrs. Partington, who attempted with her mop to keep back the rising tide of the Atlantic. The ocean was more than a match for the foolish old woman and her mop. The Democracy of New York defined their position long ago; they will have thirty-three votes in the Democratic National Convention. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have taken the same ground; they will have twenty-six votes in the National Convention. On Thursday the Democracy of Ohio defined their position; they will have twenty-one votes in the Convention. Kentucky, which has also repudiated dead issues, will have eleven votes, and Missouri the same number. The Democracy of Michigan and of all the New England States only await an occasion to declare themselves in the same sense; and they will have altogether forty-seven votes in the National Convention. We regard it as quite certain that the Democracy of every other Northern State will equally accept the situation. The Southern people should therefore see that when Mr. Davis anchors his hopes to the lost cause, he resembles that apocryphal man in the days of the flood, who, when the submerged hills and mountains were disappearing from sight, and the windows of heaven still continued to pour, set up for a prophet and concluded "there would not be much of a shower after all." Jefferson Davis now imitates that last of the antediluvians for the second time. If, after his preposterous predictions from 1861 to 1865, such a prophet can still have any honor in his own country, let the Southern people compare his late speech with the uniform declarations of all the recent Democratic State Conventions. When even Kentucky drops dead issues, when even Mr. Vallandigham proclaims that a living party must not be bound to an old corpse, what faith can the Southern people put in a revival of the lost cause on prediction, made by a noted false prophet who, on former occasions, so egregiously deceived and misled them to their own ruin? What Merton prophesied in his malice, and broken old Jeff Davis prophesies in his dotage folly, the Democracy of the country will be very careful not to fulfil.

The Ohio convention on Thursday was one of the most respectable bodies of Democratic delegates ever assembled in that State. Its presiding officer was George H. Pendleton. It nominated as its candidate for Governor General McCook, one of the most vigorous and intrepid fighting generals that served in the armies of the West. He has a brilliant military record, as every history of the war attests. The resolutions, after some debate on the first two, which unequivocally accept the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, were adopted by the very large majority of 365 yeas to 129 nays, that is to say, a majority of three to one. All honor to the wise and enlightened spirit of the Ohio Democracy!

P. S.—"It never rains but it pours." Tennessee has made haste to wheel into line with other Democratic States. Her Democratic State Committee publicly proclaimed on Thursday their acquiescence in the new amendments to the Constitution, and a convention of the Democratic editors of the State resolved to fling aside dead issues and accept the situation. So that precious brace of prophets, Oliver Morton and Jefferson Davis, have abundant reasons to clothe themselves with sackcloth and feed upon ashes, in good Scripture fashion.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO PERPETUAL POLICIES OF INSURANCE, issued by the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia; one to MARY DONOHUE for $1500, dated February 28, 1850, No. 14928-30, and one to MARY QUINN for $1500, dated July 24, 1854, No. 22104-5. Information will be received by
WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
Administrator Estate of John Donohue,
$1 6t* No. 16 North SEVENTH Street, Phila.

ART EXHIBITION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
National Photographic Association
OF THE UNITED STATES,
At Horticultural Hall,
JUNE 6 to 13. 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF
Photographic Works of Art
From all parts of the world ever made in America. Wonderful, beautiful, instructive. Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; to be had of North & Co., Horticultural Hall, and at Photograph Galleries. Promenade Concerts every evening. Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Also, the following:—
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 3½ P. M., THIRD ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Stereopticon, etc. A delightful entertainment. Admission tickets and secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.
Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.
MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
The sale of tickets for the Academy entertainments will commence at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, Thursday, June 1, at 9 A. M., and at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, June 3, at same hour.
WM. H. RIGGADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.
Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.
Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R.R.
Sunday Train for Atlantic City.
On and after June 4 next the Sunday Mail Train will be resumed between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.
Leaving Vine Street Ferry at 8:00 A. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City at 4:00 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
5 29 6trp D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee, etc., vs. "THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." Levari Facias, January term, 1871, No. 437. And
"THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," vs. ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee. In equity. Order of sale, January term, 1871, No. 8.
The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's and Trustee's sales, under the above writs, of all that certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward of said city; bounded by Lehman or Thirty-first street, Locust street, Spruce street, and Thirtieth street, and Hare street as vacated. Also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward aforesaid; bounded by said Thirtieth street, Spruce street, ground of William C. Allison, Hare street as vacated, and the river Schuylkill, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June the 5th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 208 West WASHINGTON Square, in said city, when and where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming upon said fund.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
5 25thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON.
Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.
The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the message or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 120 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
5 30 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH E. and JAMES D. WALKER, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
5 25thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVOURNIN, administrator and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
6 1 thstu 5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. COTTRELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN F. COTTRELL, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
ELAM B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL Street;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
5 29 6t No. 130 S. SIXTH Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23½

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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN
59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.
ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND
Atlas of the World,
First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
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HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
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WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
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LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by all those in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 law26t] G. F. WEEKS.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SONG OF PRAISE.

Nature. By works of my own righteousness
The way to heaven I sought.

Grace. Of trusting to it more or less,
I now abhor the thought.

Glory. In righteousness without a spot
I shall presented be.

Rest. Admired be my blessed lot
Laid up in Christ for me.

Nature. Like a lost sheep, or goat, or son,
Distresses did surround me.

Grace. But in this desert state undone,
Sweet Jesus sought and found me.

Glory. And shortly to my longed-for home
Me in His arms will bring.

Rest. Oh! what high-raised songs become
My beauteous, glorious King!

Abraham Cheare.

THE SECRET OF BEING SATISFIED.

A certain bishop was remarkable for his happy and contented disposition. He met with much opposition, and encountered numerous difficulties, in his journey through life; but it was observed that he never repined at his condition, or betrayed the least degree of impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired the virtue which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the Bishop if he could communicate the secret of being always satisfied. "Yes," replied the good old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility. It consists in nothing more than in making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and reflect that my principal business here is to get to that blessed abode. I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind that, when I am dead, I shall occupy but a small space in it. I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who, in every respect, are less fortunate than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed; where all our cares must end; and how very little reason I have to repine, or to complain."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A new church was organized at Marysville, Tennessee, on the 6th of May, with a good prospect of growth and usefulness, the Rev. James Park, of Knoxville, and the Rev. Mr. Morrison officiating.

—The second Sabbath in April was a day long to be remembered in the annals of Uchee Valley Church, Florida. After the sermon, and before the administration of the Lord's Supper, about sixty persons stood up before the pulpit and made a public profession of religion. Among these was a considerable number of boys and girls. There were also more than a dozen male heads of families, their wives, in nearly every instance, being already members of the church.

—The Rev. J. H. Rice, D. D., has declined the call to the Franklin Church, Tennessee.

—At the close of the examination in Columbia Theological Seminary, the usual certificates were given to nine young brethren of the senior class, one other having left the seminary previously on account of ill health. Two of these young brethren have devoted themselves to the work of foreign missions—one in China, and the other probably in Brazil. The number of students in the seminary this year has been thirty-five.

—During the last two years a spacious lecture-room has been built by the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Va., which with other improvements has cost the Church $5400. This financial success was attributed by the trustees in great part to the envelope system of collections, which insured regularity and faithfulness.

—Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, is doing a good work, both as a college and a theological school. Dr. Rice and his co-laborers have already sent out six young men to preach the gospel. Mr. O. S. Thompson and Mr. J. F. Watkins have been ordained, and Messrs. O. W. Gauss, A. W. Milster, W. McCarty, and W. H. Claggett have been licensed.

REFORMED (GERMAN).

—The number of Reformed congregations in Berks county, Pa., is 58. These embrace a confirmed membership of 11,000. The several congregations are served by eighteen pastors, only making an average of a little over three congregations to each pastor. The largest charge embraces nine congregations. Only three are constituted of one congregation each. The largest membership in any one charge is 1450. There are four charges the membership of each of which exceeds 1300.

REFORMED.

—A Reformed church was organized on May 6, at Orange City, Sioux county, Iowa, by a committee of the Classis of Illinois. The church was composed of thirty-three members, seventeen of them men. They are in deep earnest, and are laying the foundations of a church which in a few years will become, with the ordinary blessing of God, multiplied into two or more prosperous churches.

—St. Paul's Reformed Church, West Fortieth street, New York city, has abolished altogether the system of pew rents, and thrown open its doors free to all who come to worship. This change was made not only by resolution of its consistory, but by a direct vote of its membership. The vote was unanimous.

METHODIST.

—On Easter Sunday, April 9, within a gunshot of the stately Pantheon, in Via dei Barbieri, a street leading off the Rotonda, the first Methodist chapel in Rome was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The building is a small and unpretending structure, as were many of the meeting-houses of the early Methodist ancestors.

—W. C. Du Pauw, Esq., of New Albany, has subscribed $25,000 for the benefit of the Indiana Asbury University. A noble gift.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Drs. Tyng, Dyer, Cotton Smith, and others have prepared a letter of sympathy for the Rev. Mr. Cheney of Chicago, fully vindicating his course in the late troubles with Bishop Whitehouse.

—The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church is to be removed to Mamaroneck, where a grant of thirty acres has been made on condition that the buildings be erected within five years. Half a million dollars have already been subscribed.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The revival at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, continues. Thirty-five persons were received to the church at the last communion, all but three by profession.

—For more than six years the church at Raymond, Wisconsin, had been unable to maintain regular Sabbath services; but they now rejoice in a revival and one hundred converts, forty-six of whom were received to the church on the 30th of April.

—A powerful revival is in progress in Union, Maine, where the Rev. F. V. Norcross is pastor. Forty years ago the place was noted for its wickedness, and evangelists were mobbed and driven out with violence. The dominant church was the Universalist, but for a long time past their meeting-house has been forsaken. When the Congregationalists rededicated their house last fall, after repairs, the revival commenced, and extended till the interest pervaded the whole town.

—The new building for the Theological Seminary at Yale College has cost $150,000, all paid except $23,600. The rooms have been provided with furniture by the contributions from churches, to the amount of $8000. A chapel is in process of erection at a cost of $21,550, the gift of Frederick Marquand, Esq., of Southport. Mr. Sage, of Brooklyn, has endowed the Lyman Beecher lectureship with $10,000. The first lecturer is the Rev. H. W. Beecher. Senator Buckingham has added $3000 to his former munificent donations.

—Ex-Governor Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has given the name of Brainard to one of the towns on that road, in Minnesota, and has authorized the erection there of a Congregational chapel.

—On Sabbath, May 7th, forty persons were added to the Congregational church in Buckingham, Connecticut, thirty-seven by profession and three by letter. Six other converts possibly may join at the next communion, which would add fifty per cent. to its membership as the fruits of the present year's revival. And there are very few persons remaining in the congregation who do not cherish the Christian hope.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The new church at Marshall, Mo., was dedicated on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. Ryan, of St. Louis.

—The gilt cross which is to surmount the spire of the Lawrence, Mass., new St. Mary's Church, will be two hundred and fifty feet from the ground.

—The corner-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to the Mary of Erin, St. Bridget, was laid at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, on the 14th ult. The services were conducted by Rev. P. F. O'Reilly, of St. Louis, who had been chosen by the Most Rev. Archbishop, assisted by Father M. G. Mackin, pastor.

—On Sunday, April 30, the corner-stone of a new church, under the patronage of St. Augustine, was laid in Grafton, West Virginia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Kelleher, of St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, assisted by Rev. J. W. Stenger, of Charleston, West Virginia, and Rev. W. Walsh, the zealous young assistant of Father Walters.

—The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, on Wednesday, 17th ult., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to 863 persons. On Thursday, 18th ult., in the chapel of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Seventeenth street, to twenty persons. On Friday, 19th ult., in St. Ann's Church, to 200 persons. On Saturday, 20th ult., in the chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Vincent, to 25 persons. On Sunday, 21st ult., in St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue, to 619 persons.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Horticultural display last evening was exceedingly fine.

—Lieutenant Flaherty shot John Fox, a notorious burglar, who attempted to escape from him in Locust street yesterday. The man has an ugly wound over the left shoulder blade.

—George Green, an oysterman, was killed by being thrown with his head on the paving stones at Front and Mead alley last night by another man named Archibald L. Clark, with whom Green was fighting. Clark gave himself up, and is now in the Central Station.

—Mr. Wm. Watson, of Germantown, lost a horse valued at $1000 on Wednesday, by reason of the animal having fallen into a sewer on Susquehanna avenue, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The Judges of the Supreme Court have made the following appointments: James Armstrong, member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and James Steel, member of the Board of Health.

—A man who was apparently badly beaten was found in an insensible condition in Bank street above Chestnut last night by Reserve Officer Lynd. The sufferer is in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Seamen's Friend Society last year distributed 1759 Bibles and 49,050 tracts among crews of different vessels. During the year 672 sailors have received the benefits of the home.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant visited the New York Custom House yesterday and interviewed the Collector.

—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, has been removed, and the impeachment court has adjourned sine die.

—Bishop Whitehouse yesterday, at Chicago, formally passed sentence of degradation in the Cheney case.

—The total subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the recent disaster at West Pittston is officially reported to be $1975 to date.

Foreign Affairs.

—Two thousand Communists will be imprisoned in hulks at Cherbourg.

—The discussion upon the eligibility of the Orleans princes will begin in the Assembly on Monday.

—The French press still discuss the question of the future character of the Government, and are nearly unanimous for a republic.

—By an Imperial decree the 18th day of this month is ordered to be observed throughout Germany as a day of thanksgiving.

—A despatch from Havre says eight millions of francs have been paid to the Germans for the maintenance of their army in the vicinity of Paris.

—The Pope has sent sixty thousand francs to Paris; also, several chests of consecrated objects for churches destroyed during the reign of the Communists.

—The discussions in the Portuguese Cortes have shown that the Ministry is in a minority upon marine affairs. A dissolution has consequently been ordered, and the new elections will be held in July.

—A Paris despatch says that it has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Marx, Blanqui, Tonatchin, and Diebueck. Papers seized show that these men are now in London planning new schemes to burn several large European cities.

—In the National Assembly yesterday several members of the Right moved the abrogation of the laws specially directed against the Bourbons, and one of the deputies, speaking in support of the motion, confirmed the report of the fusion of the two branches of the house of Bourbon.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

A Valuable and Productive

OIL FARM

Of 220 Acres, and a Large Amount of Machinery, Tubing, Tanks, Etc.

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

The following described Real Estate and Personal Property, known as the

"Cornplanter Oil Farm,"

Situate on both sides of OIL CREEK, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., and about two miles from Oil City, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY,

June 6, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

All that certain tract of land, now known as the "Cornplanter Tract," situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a white oak, the westerly corner, thence by land of Hamilton McClintock (now McClintock Oil Company), north 39¼ degrees, east 1,3 3-10 perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees east 110 3-10 perches to a white oak; thence east 109 5-10 perches to a hickory; thence south 57 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Anderson south 50 degrees, west 96 perches to a post; thence north 50¼ degrees west 332 perches to a post; thence 42 degrees east 56 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres, more or less, and being the same land now owned by the "Cornplanter Oil Company." The sale will be made subject to any and all existing leases of any part of the said premises, of which the following is believed to be a correct list:—

Lease to F. W. Andrews, covering about 55 acres more or less.

Leases to John Munhall and others, covering about 14 acres more or less.

Lease to H. M. Good and others, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Mechling, Moore & Sutton, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Metz & Whitcomb, covering about 1 acre more or less.

Lease to William Leckey and others, covering about 3 acres more or less.

Lease to Tarbell & Hess, covering about 5 acres more or less.

Lease to Charles V. Whitcomb and others, covering about 4 acres more or less.

All existing leases provide for a royalty of 25 per cent. of the product to be paid to the land interest, and in some cases an increased percentage, should wells be found to yield more than 15 barrels per day.

Also, all the following named personal property, viz.:—One iron tank of about 6500 barrels capacity. Two iron tanks of about 200 barrels each. One steam suction and force pump, used for forcing water from the creek to the high portions of the tract for the supply of engines, and for collecting oil from the various wells (through underground pipes) and delivering the same in tank, near railroad, for shipment.

Nine steam engines and 5 boilers; ½ of engine and boiler from 10 to 15-horse power; ½ of 820 feet of 2-inch tubing and sucker rods; ½ of 216 feet of 5¾-inch casing; 3100 feet tubing in wells; 825 feet 3 and 3½ inch casing in wells; 160 feet 5½-inch casing in wells; 289 feet 5½-inch casing not in wells.

About 1000 feet 2½ inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 7000 feet 2 inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 300 feet 1½ inch pipe used for steam and gas; about 375 feet 2½ inch tubing not in wells.

The personal property is in good working order, and most of the engines and boilers are nearly new. The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad passes through the tract. The producing wells on the property are connected by pipe lines with one central iron tank, from which point the oil is thrown by steam pump into the large iron tank near and above the railroad track, where it can be readily ladened on the cars.

The land interest is in receipt of about 12 barrels of oil per day, 6 barrels of which are from wells operated by the company, and 6 received as royalty from leases.

There are eight small tenant houses, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, carpenter shop, stable, etc., upon the tract, and a lot of blacksmith and carpenter tools. The whole real estate and personal property will be sold together, thus offering a rare opportunity to those desiring to control a large tract of land, with first-class facilities for developments, as about 100 acres of the property remain to be tested.

Any additional information can be had by addressing the office of the "Cornplanter Company," No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By direction of the Stockholders and order of the Board.

HIRAM BROWER, Secretary.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 25 thstu6t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Hon. Ellis Lewis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 653 North Thirteenth street, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, 90 feet north of Wallace street, No. 653; thence extending eastward 81 feet 9¾ inches; thence northward 4 feet 3 inches; thence northwesterly 7 feet 9 inches; thence still northwesterly 9 feet 10 inches; thence westwardly 71 feet 4½ inches to Thirteenth street; thence southward along Thirteenth street 13 feet to the place of beginning. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. There is also an alley between this and the adjoining messuage. The house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, with circulating boiler. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash, Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 767 S. Seventeenth street, above Catharine street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, above Catharine street, No. 767; containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Catharine street, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good order and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, winter and summer kitchens, with green house above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking ranges, heaters, etc. Subject to a ground rent of $70 a year. Immediate possession. $1000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1534 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, 88 feet 6 inches east of Sixteenth street, No. 1534; containing in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 78 feet to a 5 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand, three-story brick store and dwelling northeast corner Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets; containing in front on Bainbridge street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. The bar fixtures are included in the sale. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage for 8 years. Leased until April next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and co-partners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 18 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 199 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said Bunting street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25¼ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40½ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5500. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25¼ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40½ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $8800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE, estate of Ann Coulter, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Very Desirable Lots, Chelten avenue, School street, Winona street, Coulter street, Penn street, Queen street, Hansberry street, Wissahickon avenue, Laurens street, Morris street, Pulaski avenue, Wayne street. Large and valuable estate. Rare chance for capitalists. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, building lots, fronting on Chelten avenue, School, Winona, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, and Wayne streets, Wissahickon and Pulaski avenues, Germantown. They will be sold according to a plan which may be seen at the auction rooms. N. B.—On lot No. 2 there is a large stone mansion and several small dwellings, stable, etc.; on lot No. 7 a stone house and barn, well shaded, etc. For further particulars apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirhead, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1837 and 1839 Filbert street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, No. 1837; containing in front on Filbert street 16 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has ten rooms, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150. Possession in 30 days.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, adjoining the above, being No. 1839; containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has 10 rooms, etc. Possession in 30 days. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1956 North Tenth street, below Norris street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, below Norris street, No. 1956; containing in front on Tenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a four-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house has the modern conveniences; gas (with fixtures throughout), bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, Baltimore heater (in dining-room), underground drainage, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—A mortgage of $2000, now on the property, may remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elizabeth Hanes, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1008 S. Fourth street. All that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, 64 feet south of Carpenter street, No. 1008; containing in front on Fourth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 96 feet 4 inches, more or less, to a 20-feet wide street. Terms, cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story frame dwelling, No. 429 Harmony street. All that two-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, north side of Harmony street, west of Fourth street, No. 429; containing in front on Harmony street 15 feet, and extending in depth about 62 feet. Terms, cash. Sale absolute.

JAMES P. GREGORY, } Executors.
SAMUEL F. FLOOD, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 Ps2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, residence, mill, and machinery, two acres, Church street, between Main and Chew streets, Germantown, 257 by 316 feet. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground (suitable for building lots) and the improvements thereon erected, situate on Church street, between Main and Chew streets, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; containing in front on Church street 257 feet, and extending in depth 316 feet, being nearly two acres of ground. The improvements are a valuable mill and machinery, brick residence, barn with stable, wagon-house, carriage-house, etc. The garden is well stocked with choice fruit, etc.; green-house, etc.; the machinery is valued at $3500, and includes a good steam engine, about 30-horse power, nearly new, with two cylinder boilers in good condition; shafting, belting, etc. It is curbed and paved on Church street. Terms—One-fourth cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 612 Otis street, near Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Otis street, No. 612; containing in front on Otis street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It contains 5 rooms, gas, etc. Terms, half cash.

No. 2. Three-story frame dwelling, No. 614 Otis street, with a three-story brick factory in the rear. All that three-story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Otis street, No. 614; containing in front on Otis street 20 feet, and extending in depth 95 feet 6 inches, widening on the rear end to 38 feet; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, new tin roof, etc. Also a three-story brick factory in the rear. Terms, half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2020 and 2024 Starr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Snyder avenue, and McKean street, First ward. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2020; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

No. 2. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2024; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1646 Norris street, northwest of Thompson street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Norris street, 205 feet 5 inches northwest from Thompson street, Nineteenth ward, containing in front on Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth on the northwest line 102 feet 10½ inches, and on the southeast line 103 feet 7½ of an inch to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has 9 rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc. Immediate possession. Terms, cash. Sale absolute. Keys at the office of Lukens & Montgomery, No. 1023 Beach street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. W. corner of Eighteenth and Girard avenue. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building, and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Girard avenue and Eighteenth street, Twenty-ninth ward; containing in front on Girard avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 96 feet, including on the rear end thereof a 3-feet wide alley. The house has 11 rooms, bath and store-rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, underground drainage, etc. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2026 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2026; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 422 North Sixth street, south of Noble street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixth street, south of Noble street, No. 422; containing in front on Sixth street 20 feet, and extending in depth 172 feet to Marshall street. The house has 13 rooms, with all the modern conveniences; gas, 2 baths, hot and cold water, water closet, bell calls, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. It is now occupied by owner, and can be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 j3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 727 South Eleventh street, south of Shippen street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, 210 feet south of Shippen street, No. 727; containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is opposite the market-house. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths6 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Box sheet now open for the GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD and MR. C. D. HESS. SATURDAY, June 3, AFTERNOON and EVENING. WM. CASTLE, J. B. BOWLER, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, J. H. CHATTERSON, EDWARD BUTLER, E. GROVE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. J. B. BOWLER, Mrs. JOHN DREW, BARTON HILL, L. L. JAMES, F. F. MACKAY, ROBERT CR

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

HOW TO PURIFY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The rapid growth of the great cities of the United States has suddenly thrown upon them great responsibilities. To meet these properly, to provide for present and prospective wants, and to guard against many palpable evils and dangers, municipal government demands a degree of constant and thoughtful attention which it, unfortunately, rarely receives. It is often made totally subordinate to national politics, the vital interests of hundreds of thousands of citizens being sacrificed for the gratification of partisan passions or the success of partisan schemes of no real utility. Or, what is still worse, skilful and influential rogues of both parties combine to rule great cities, nominally in the interest of this or that organization, but really for their individual enrichment. Voters have so often shown a readiness to support a rascal or an imbecile who professed to belong to their party in preference to an honest man and able member of an opposing party, that the ring leaders trade on this habit. They are perpetually entreating the masses to vote for this or that bad nominee, knave, or fool, for the sake of the party; and, meanwhile, by bargains with their accomplices in the opposing ranks, and by their individual exactions and corruptions, they are inflicting the greatest possible amount of injury upon the organizations to which they profess to belong as well as upon the whole body of tax-payers. It was said long ago that party was the madness of the many for the benefit of the few; and this is substantially true of the species of partisanship that dominates municipal governments. In their management it is especially necessary that the Jeffersonian tests of honesty and capacity should be rigidly applied to aspirants for office; and when, instead of these tests, we ask only whether aspirants are Democrats or Republicans, disregarding wholly mental and moral qualities, we need not be astonished at the prevalence of inefficiency and corruption. It is high time that voters should ask of candidates such questions as these:—Is he a thief? Is he a public plunderer? Is he a slave of a corrupt ring? Is he leagued with gangs of notorious ruffians and ballot-box stuffers? Is he guilty of subornation of perjury? Would he, if elected, exact, or permit his subordinates to exact, illegal fees? Is he animated mainly by mercenary motives? Would he sell justice, steal the records of the courts, tamper with indictments, or resort to similar methods to shield villainy from merited punishment? Is he a pardon-broker? Is he affiliated with manufacturers of false election returns? Is he a despicable and depraved professional partisan, who has wasted his best energies in a wild hunt for office? Is he an habitual liar? Is he qualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the office to which he aspires? Is he animated by a sincere regard for the public welfare, or does he seek office from motives akin to those animating the burglar who plans the robbery of a bank?

It would be something of a novelty to ask such questions publicly; but to the shame of the present system of nominations and elections, and to the fearful loss of an intelligent and patriotic people, it must be said that an affirmative answer could truthfully be given to many of them, as applied to a large proportion of candidates for municipal offices. It is vain to look for a reform until the people emancipate themselves from that deplorable form of partisan slavery which now prompts many voters to cast their ballots for notoriously bad, weak, wicked, and corrupt candidates. The number who scratch their tickets, however, apparently increases, and there are strong indications that this fall bad nominees on either side will be scratched to an unprecedented extent. An energetic movement is on foot to swell the army of conscientious and discriminating voters to many thousands, and there is a fair prospect that no specially infamous candidate on either city ticket can be elected. Such a movement is growing absolutely necessary to purify our municipal government, and to avert burdens as great as those now imposed upon New York. If it is not cordially sustained, Philadelphia will speedily become the helpless prey of plunderers as powerful, unscrupulous, and exacting as those who are marshalled under the banner of Boss Tweed. Our official aristocracy, too, will revel in princely wealth and magnificence; and our tax-payers will find their only consolation for insupportable burdens in the glitter of the diamonds and the glare of the palaces of their official oppressors.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" AS A MAN AND A BROTHER.

A gang of boys on Thursday stoned to death an unoffending Chinaman on one of the public streets of San Francisco, and in the presence of a number of spectators, who, it is to be presumed, enjoyed the exhibition, for none of them attempted to interfere nor was any effort made to arrest the murderers. It is now said that the police are engaged in searching for the young savages who perpetrated this outrage, but it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that they will be punished even if they are caught. The same despatch that gives us this edifying piece of news also informs us that at Mendocina a mob has ordered all the Chinese to leave the town within ten days on peril of their lives, and not many days ago we were told that a man who murdered a Chinaman in cold blood was permitted to escape the penalties of the law because the only witnesses of his crime were the fellow-countrymen of his victim, and under the laws of California they were not permitted to testify. In view of such occurrences as these, what right have we to complain that proper protection is not afforded to American citizens and other Caucasian foreigners in China? or in what respect are our Christianity and civilization superior—so far at least as they affect the right of every human being to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—to the heathenism and barbarism of China? These are questions that the people of this community will be compelled ere long to seriously consider and to answer, if they desire to avoid making the "heathen Chinee" the successor of the "everlasting nigger" as a subject of partisan dispute. Having finally got the African out of the national woodpile, it behooves us to see that the Mongolian does not get into it, and public opinion should express itself so strongly in reference to such outrages as those to which we have alluded, that Chinamen and all other foreigners of whatever race or nationality who may settle within our borders may be assured of fair treatment and legal protection. The bad treatment to which the Chinamen in California are subjected appears to be due to nothing more than the dislike of the Caucasian to men belonging to what he esteems inferior races, and the most deplorable thing connected with the Chinese question is that some of the professional philanthropists who were the most ardent champions of the African now turn their backs upon the Mongolian, repudiating him as a man and a brother, and denying that he has rights a white man is bound to respect unless it suits his interest to do so. It was reported not long ago that the Chinese Government had declared its intention no longer to abide by the provisions of the Burlingame treaty, giving as a reason for so doing that the United States Government did not properly protect the Chinese who came to this country to seek their fortunes. The accusation is only too true, and we cannot with any consistency complain of such occurrences as the Tien-tsin massacre, when similar outrages are perpetrated in our own country without exciting general indignation and without any efforts being made to bring the assassins to justice.

NOTICES.

Since last Saturday we have received and arranged in our salesrooms

$50,000 Worth
$50,000 Worth
$50,000 Worth
$50,000 Worth

Choice new Goods, filling up our stock, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, with fresh and beautiful garments.

White Marseilles Vests by the Thousand.
White Marseilles Vests by the Thousand.
White Duck Vests by the Thousand.
Black Alpaca Coats by the Thousand.
Black Alpaca Coats by the Thousand.
Light Cassimere Suits by the Thousand.
Light Cassimere Suits by the Thousand.
Drab and Other Colored Linen Sacks by the Thousand.
Blue Flannel Sacks by the Hundred.
Drap d'Ete Sacks and Suits by the Hundred.
Boys' Jackets and Pants by the Hundred.
Children's Suits by the Hundred.
The Most Desirable Garments.
The Best Looking Garments.
The Best Fitting Garments.
The Lowest-priced Garments.

We should like the public to compare our goods and prices with any they can find elsewhere.

Forty-three Salesmen, seventy Cutters, and twenty Clerks will be in attendance to wait upon customers.

Store open to-day from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. S. P. LINN WILL PREACH IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN Street, below Third, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 6 3 8it*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. 5 27 8it*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY W. WARREN. Strangers invited.

☞ REV. GEORGE A. SIMONSON WILL preach at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. 6 3 8it

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

☞ WALNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The anniversary of the West Philadelphia Missionary Society of the Sunday-schools will be held in the Church to-morrow evening at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. The twenty-second anniversary of the Sabbath-schools at 3½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM NEWTON, RENE GUILLOU, Esq., and the Pastor. No evening service.

☞ THE MISSION SCHOOL OF THE FIFTH Street M. E. Church having moved to the Northern Liberty Engine House, FRONT St., below Green, will open for mission work on Sabbath, June 4, at 2 P. M. Addresses will be made by Revs. WM. L. GRAY, T. B. MILLER, Drs. J. EMERSON KENT and O. CSLER. Music conducted by Mr. PAUL.

Strangers are cordially invited.

Children and adults of the neighborhood are ever welcome to our sessions every Sabbath at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 1thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Fine Groceries.

A FULL STOCK

OF

Fine Teas and Coffees

AND

Choice Goods for the Table

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At prices intended to induce purchases for summer consumption in the country.

All goods sold in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

6 8 stuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

SUMMER SUITS

UNDERSTAND that we sell UNDER everybody else's price. U

MATERIALS the best in the world. MADE UP in exquisite style. M

MEN and BOYS can enjoy MUCH COMFORT in our thin suits. M

ELEGANT Light Suits. EXQUISITE Dress Suits. E

ROCKHILL & WILSON offer at REDUCED RATES their whole lot of R

SUMMER SUIT S

Great 603 and 605.
Brown 603 and 605.
Hall, 603 and 605.
Chesnut 603 and 605.
Street. 603 and 605.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FINE CLOTHING
TO ORDER
FOR GENTLEMEN

Elegant Styles in Light and Dark Mixed.
Plaid and Striped Suitings.
Diagonal Coatings of beautiful design and fabric.
Handsome styles in Pantaloon Cassimeres.
White, Brown, and Fancy Linens, Drills, etc.
Drap d'Ete, Alpacas, Ducks, Bamboo Cloth, etc.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & Co
Jewelers,
Chestnut & 12th Sts.

ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE INVOICE OF

Vienna Fancy Goods,

OF LATEST STYLES.

VIENNA

Parasols,
Tourists' Bags,
Shell Fans,
Glove Boxes,
Jewel Boxes,
Canes, Whips,
Pocket Books,
Etc. Etc.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL CARD.

In presenting our advertisement for a great Public Sale of Furniture of the finest of our manufacture, at the large Second-Story Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on June 9, we will only say to purchasers that they can rely on the quality of every article. The Spring business for Fine Furniture has been excessively dull, and we take this means of reducing stock to enable us to make room for the product of our Factory intended for our fall sales.

G. J. & J. A. HENKELS.

6 2 3t4p

FURNITURE
AT COST.

A. BARLOW,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers his extensive Stock of

FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 1t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER.
1 17 tf4p

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BEUBORO'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths3mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WILL BE READY ON MONDAY
JUNE 5.

STRIFE.

A Romance of Germany and Italy.

By Mrs. E. D. Wallace.

H. C. ROGERS & CO.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,

Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET STREET,

6 3 3t* PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

2000 PARASOLS!

NOW ABOUT 2000 PARASOLS IN STOCK,

And desiring to close out entire stock, so as not to keep over year a single one, we will sell at

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all colors.
Buff and White Pongee, lined and bound, all sizes.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
Large size Buff Linen San Emorellas, 14 to 30 inch Silk, Linen, and Vienna Fans closing out.
White Piques and Hamburg Edgings closing out.
Kid Gloves, largest stock, all colors, all sizes.
Kid Gloves, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·70 for best Jouvin.
Hosiery at less than wholesale prices.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Buff, White, etc.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—That our Closing Sale of genuine Jouvin and other fine Kid Gloves will last but a few days. The stock is yet complete. 6 3 stuthtf

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces.....$20·20

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces..... 12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces..... 7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces 50
White Stone China Chamber Sets..... 2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 pa... 4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces... 18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen..... 50
Table Goblets, per dozen..... 75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)..... 45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC SALE.

POINTED STONE MANSION

and lot 100 by 300, extending from Hancock street to Germantown Railroad, at Shoemaker Lane Station, adjoining Mansions of Messrs. Cabeen, MacKellar, Clements, and others.

☞ Further particulars in auctioneers' bills. Keys at station. To be sold at Philadelphia Exchange, June 6, 1871, by

6 3 2t* M. THOMAS & SONS.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
CHEAP DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

Beg to announce to the public their determination to close out the following Goods at prices that will please buyers.

Hernanies of all Grades, splendid goods, at 50 per cent. less than have been asked for same goods.

Black and Grey Silks reduced from $1·75 to $1·25.

Black Silks (all Silk warranted), $1·25.

Black Silks (all Silk), splendid quality, $1·50.

Closing out our stock of Lawns and Linen Suits.

All qualities of Lawns and Linens for dresses, less than can be found elsewhere.

Pongees, all the best goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Lawns in every variety, 20 cents, worth 38.

Percales in every variety; also, Robe Patterns, 25c.

Batiste Splendid French Dress Stuffs, 38c.

All the New Style Piques closing out.

French Undressed Piques, very desirable.

Ladies invited to examine Prices.

6 8 stuth3trp C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstuf

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3marp

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Bargains in Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8 4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings, Llama Lace Sacks and Pointes, Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings, French Lawns, and the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE DRESS GOODS REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 3 stuthtf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·25. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.

65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00, $1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

A VERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 123 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

THE BEST 75 CENT
BLACK HERNANI
IN THE CITY.

BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINEN, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 3 3 tf

Savery's Patent Combined
Water Cooler and
REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY.

The industrial reconstruction of the South is largely in the hands of Northern capitalists, who are taking advantage of the abundant resources of the Gulf States, and sowing seed for future profitable harvests. Among the enterprises which are to benefit the region in which they are located, and, at the same time repay handsomly the capital invested, is the line of railroad running from Mobile through New Orleans to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles. Such well-known Northern bankers and business men as Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Oakes Ames, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., William S. Williams James H. Banker, and others, are associated in the work, and the stockholders have made an important deviation from the too frequent practice of those having in hand the building of new railroads, by first putting into the line a very large amount of their own funds, amounting, it is said, to nearly ten million dollars, before offering any sort of securities to the public. Having done so much themselves, the company now issue bonds upon the Louisiana division—the most important part of the entire line—which are thoroughly secured both by the certain prospective business of the road, and the large amount, above noted, which has already been invested in the work. The bonds are of two classes: First Mortgages to the very small amount of $12,500 per mile, and Second Mortgages, to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the rich State of Louisiana.

At the price at which these bonds are offered they pay very largely in excess of Governments, and the figures given in the Company's pamphlet show that these 8 per cent. currency bonds are much more profitable, at the same price, than 7 per cent. gold bonds. The advertisement in another column presents some of the strong features of this new road, and parties having money to invest will do well to examine the matter.

CITY ITEMS.

A SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE.—Parties desiring to make purchases of every species of furniture would do well to note the fact that Mr. A. Barlow, No. 45 South Second street, is at present engaged in disposing of at cost his entire stock of household goods. Upon examination of the large stock in Mr. Barlow's establishment, we are convinced that the most captious buyer will surely be accommodated. The prices are so exceedingly liberal, and the patterns so varied and so suited to various tastes, that those in want of any description whatever of furniture will be certain of obtaining the very article they desire. The sale will continue for the next thirty days, and offers a rare opportunity which should not be neglected. Among the articles to be disposed of are a number of handsome sets of oiled walnut furniture, of exquisite design and finish. Some of the patterns are of novel style and exceedingly tasteful. Mr. Barlow has on hand also a large number of bouquet, card, and extension tables; bedsteads, sideboards, chairs of all kinds, towel-racks, and, in fact, every article which goes to make a home what a home should be. It will be recollected that the furniture is to be sold at *cost*.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NEVER-FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

BURNETT'S COCOLINE the best made in America.

REFRIGERATORS,

Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—WRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Harper, MATTHEW BAIRD to ANNA, daughter of B. F. Wright, both of this city.

NORCROSS—BAGIOT.—On June 1, by Rev. Robert Roach, D. D., FRANK W. NORCROSS, of New York, to AUGUSTA A., eldest daughter of Julius Bagiot, Esq. New York papers please copy.

STRUTHERS—BIRD.—On Thursday, June 1, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese, JOHN STRUTHERS to VIRGINIA MORLAND, daughter of the late Thomas J. Bird.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of his uncle, William Brown, in Rockdale, Delaware county, CHARLES BARLOW, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Calvary Church, Rockdale.

CONWAY.—This morning, at his residence, No. 844 Franklin street, Dr. THOMAS CONWAY, in his 56th year.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DAVIS—On the 2d inst., Mrs. PHOEBE DAVIS, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert D. Furnell, northeast corner of Forty-seventh and Kingsessing avenue, on Second Day, the 5th inst., at 8:30 A. M.

JUSTICE—On the morning of the 1st inst., HELEN WARDELL, daughter of Philip S. and Helen Mary Justice, aged 19 years.

Interment at Laurel Hill, from the residence of her parents Germantown, on First-day, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot in Germantown to meet the 2½ train from Philadelphia.

PARVIN.—At the Pennsylvania Hospital, this morning, CHARLES R. PARVIN, M. D., aged 21 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, May 31, Miss MARY A. THOMAS.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 South Thirteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

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Cures all eruptions of the skin.
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Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.
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Harmless to a child, and taken by children.
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Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.
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Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.
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Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

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ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

The Rights of Clergymen, "Settled" as Rectors—What are They?

In view of the great interest attached to Judge Ludlow's decision in the case of St. Clement's Church, published by us last Saturday, we give below an ably written article, by an eminent lawyer of this city. It will be found exceedingly interesting by all who have watched the progress of the difficulties in St. Clement's Church:—

This question is one of interest just now; and inasmuch as there seems to be difference of opinion with regard to the proper understanding of and application of the *law* governing the case, it may not be out of place to offer some suggestions which may bring out clearly the fact that the legislation of the Church was not designed to be the means, and in event of being properly administered will not have the result, of placing a rector at the mercy of the prejudices of his vestry and the precipitate exercise of arbitrary power on the part of his diocesan.

The learned judge who has granted a continuance of the injunction restraining the vestry of St. Clement's Church very pointedly asks these questions:—

"Can it be possible that any minister may be summarily ejected from his parish without a trial?

"Shall the civil law guarantee to the humblest citizens a hearing, and may an ordained and duly instituted minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church be denied a right as common as this one?"

In some quarters the answer is, "Yes, certainly. A rector has no rights which may not be overridden by the joint action of his vestry and his bishop, without redress." And some add, "It is a hard case, but the canons of the Church permit it."

It is just this last statement which is now denied; or, to put the matter in the form of a positive statement, "The canons of the Church are *not* to be construed as authorizing or permitting so flagrant an act of injustice."

Once for all, before showing proof of this, let it be distinctly understood that this question is entirely apart from the reasonableness or the unreasonableness of the desire of the vestry and the bishop to get rid of an objectionable rector or assistant minister. To specify the case which has brought this discussion before the public and into the courts: the clergy of St. Clement's may or may not be teaching or acting in conformity with the standards of their Church. If they are teaching and acting in conformity with those standards, they are not liable to ecclesiastical censure. If they are not so teaching and acting, they are liable. But this has not been *proven* in the canonical way. To assume it on the part of the bishop is to prejudge the case. It *may* be that the clergy of St. Clement's *ought* to be displaced for teaching false doctrine and encouraging false practices. It *may* be, also, that these questions are of only secondary importance, and that the real motive underlying what has been made public is simply such a degree of *personal dislike* as to make it desirable that the clergy should leave the church. We may admit, for argument's sake, the truth of either or both of these views; and yet, whatever may be said of the right belonging to the *vestry* to say, "We wish you to go, and so far as in *us* lies we dismiss you and sever the ecclesiastical relationship you bear to us," so far as the *Bishop's* concurrence with that action of the vestry is concerned, we cannot but think it, *so far as* and *in the mode in which* it has been exercised, indefensible. If the assumption of the Bishop that *he* alone is the "ecclesiastical authority" mentioned in the canon be a valid assumption, *his mode* of exercising the powers of that authority will cause any man with self-respect to pause before he enters a profession which debars him from the right which even a common thief possesses—the right of being *proven* guilty before he is *punished* as guilty—the right of a fair hearing before his peers. The hot haste with which the "concurrence" of the Bishop in the action of the vestry was announced—within twenty-four hours after the action of the vestry—shows at least one thing to the settled clergy, and that is, that if the present laws of the Church permit them thus to be stricken down without a hearing, without at least *some* form of open judicial inquiry into the merits of any charges under which they may be laboring, the sooner these laws are changed the better.

But it is held that the Bishop has acted strictly in accordance with the law; that *he* is the "ecclesiastical authority" upon whose breath hangs the destiny of every settled minister in his diocese whose vestry may choose to turn him adrift at a moment's notice.

Even in the ancient Church, where the bishops had far more power than they ever have had in the American Church, it was necessary for a bishop to have as assessors at least six bishops before proceeding against one of his presbyters, as Bingham shows in his "Antiquities," book 2, cap. 3, section 9.

But the American Church has its own laws, and by them must the case be ruled.

What *should* and *do* govern the case of dismissing a minister from his cure, in the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America?"

The answer is, "*Principles of justice* as embodied in *laws* set forth by canons *or other authoritative formularies.*"

The "principles of justice" which should govern such a case are thus stated by Mr. Murray Hoffman in his "Ecclesiastical Law in the State of New York; Pott & Arney, 1868," pp. 269, 270:—"When the sanction of the ecclesiastical authority is sought, a duty is imposed as well as a power conferred. It cannot concur upon any *ex parte* statements, or without an examination. The right to be heard is a common-law right, and must be observed before any penalty of any description can be lawfully inflicted. If the consequence of a dismission with concurrence is to dissolve and discharge the civil relations and contracts of the parties, it can only be so permitted when the essential rules of the law are observed. A competent authority to hear and decide, a proper reasonable notice of the matters objected to, an opportunity to meet and reply to them, are fundamental."

We have yet to learn that these *fundamental* things were deemed worthy of notice or practice by "the ecclesiastical authority" in "concurring" in the action of the St. Clement's vestry.

But Mr. Hoffman proceeds:—"The opinion of that sound lawyer and canonist, Mr. G. M. Wharton, upon the case in Michigan, was that a vestry had no right to dismiss a rector without accusation or trial. The legislation of 1865 prevents the dismissal of a minister by a vestry with the assent of the bishop from being uncanonical, and relieves the parties from the penalties of the canon. I do not think, however, that it makes good a dismissal without trial, or that it dissolves the contract between him and the parish. Such a result would be a violation of general principles, and, I think, the law of 1865 should be construed in subordination to these."

These statements, coming from such a source, are entitled to grave consideration. They fix the *principles of equity* governing such cases, and the only point open to question is whether Mr. Hoffman is right in assuming that the law of 1865 makes the "ecclesiastical authority" to reside in the *bishop* alone.

We admit that for certain acts of ecclesiastical authority the bishop of a diocese is absolutely competent by himself, without assessors or council of advice; but that he is so *in the case under dispute* is precisely what is in question. It must be noticed that where, as above, Mr. Hoffman writes "the dismissal of a minister by a vestry with the assent of the *bishop*," the canon of 1865, to which he refers, does not use the expression "the concurrence of the *bishop*" but "the concurrence of *the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese;*" and if it be said that this is a general expression, and is intended, of course, to mean the bishop *if there be one*, and, if not, then *the Standing Committee*, it is answered that there are other considerations which show that the bishop alone is *not* meant, but the *bishop and assessors* in a *way which involves a fair hearing.*

But, to be perfectly explicit, we quote so much of the "law of 1865," above referred to, as bears upon this point. It is Title II, Can. 4, Sec. 1 of the Digest, and is headed "Of the Dissolution of a Pastoral Connection:"—

"Section 1. *In case* a minister who has been regularly instituted or settled in a parish or church *be dismissed* by such parish or church *without the concurrence* of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, the vestry or congregation of such parish or church shall have no right to a representation in the convention of the diocese until they shall have made such satisfaction as the convention may require; but the minister thus dismissed shall retain his right to a seat in the convention, subject to the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. And no minister shall leave his congregation against their will without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority aforesaid; and if he shall leave them without such concurrence," etc.

The former part is the only one having a bearing upon the case at issue.

The canon *implies*, and *only implies*, that a "regularly instituted or settled" minister *can* be dismissed *with* the "concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese;" but it does not state how, or with what formalities, and it does not *define* who or what is, *for purposes of such concurrence*, the "ecclesiastical authority." Everything is in the most general possible terms, so far as the *canon* is concerned. But the canon itself points to an authoritative formulary of the Church in which, *for purposes of such concurrence*, the "ecclesiastical authority" is clearly defined. A regularly "settled" minister and a regularly "instituted" minister are, so far as the rights now under dispute are concerned, upon precisely the same footing, and by the terms of the canon.

By turning to the office of institution, in the Prayer-Book, we find two forms of the "Letter of Institution," one from the bishop and the other in case there be no bishop of the diocese at the time, from the clerical members of the Standing Committee.

That form of "Letter of Institution" given by the bishop ends thus,—"and in case of any difference between you and your congregation, as to a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them, we, your bishop, with the advice of our presbyters, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge."

That form of "Letter of Institution" which comes (in event of there being no bishop of the diocese) from the clerical members of the Standing Committee ends thus,—"and in case of any difference, etc., the ecclesiastical authority of the Church in this diocese (taking the advice and aid of a bishop) shall be the ultimate arbiter and judge."

In both of these forms one thing is evident. It is to be no "one man power" to which the sacred rights of the clergy are given over, as to an ultimate, irresponsible "arbiter and judge."

But as the first of these forms, *i. e.*, the "Letter of Institution" given by the *bishop*, contains what is especially involved in this present case, we shall confine ourselves to its consideration.

"We, your Bishop, WITH THE ADVICE OF OUR PRESBYTERY, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge." The words emphasized above make all the difference in the world between an arbitrary exercise of personal prerogative by which a rector may be suddenly crushed without appeal, and that exercise of impartial judicial prerogative which accords a rector a fair hearing before his peers; which is all that any reasonable man can ask, and which, we make bold to affirm, has *not* been given to the clergy of St. Clement's.

We gather, from the Institution Office, then, that the *bishop and his presbyters*, not the bishop alone, are "the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese" contemplated by Title II, Canon 4, Sec. 1, whose "concurrence" is necessary, in event of there being no specific diocesan canon, to give effect to the action of a vestry dismissing their rector, and the fact that the names of the clergy of St. Clement's were by the Bishop kept upon the roll of clergy entitled to seats in the convention *after he* had "concurred" in their dismissal, would seem to show that the above understanding of the law of the Church was latent in his own mind also, else; why were those who, according to the very terms of dismissal by the vestry and "concurrence" by the Bishop, had no ecclesiastical standing whatever in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, admitted to be entitled to a seat and vote in her convention?

One thing is very certain. This matter is not simply one concerning the clergy of St. Clement's. It is a question involving the rights of every settled minister in the diocese; and, whatever may be its results in the case of Dr. Batterson and Dr. Stewart, if its ventilation and discussion terminate in the adoption by the Diocese of Pennsylvania of some such canon as that adopted in 1865 by the Diocese of Ohio, great good will have been accomplished, and vexing questions of prerogative and authority will be once and for all settled without the humiliating necessity on the part of churchmen to appeal to the civil courts to enforce in ecclesiastical matters the commonest principles of equitable fairness.

The following is the canon of Ohio, the italics being our own, as quoted by Murray Hoffman:—

"Section 1. Whereas it is provided in Canon 4, Title II, of the Digest of Canons of the General Convention, that when a minister has been regularly settled in a parish or church, he shall not be dismissed without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese; it is hereby provided that in cases of controversy between any rector or assistant minister of any church or parish which cannot be settled by the parties themselves, the said parties, or either of them, may make written application to the Bishop of the diocese, who shall thereupon nominate four presbyters and four laymen of the diocese, and cause a list of their names to be served upon the rector or assistant minister, and also upon the clerk or secretary of the vestry, upon one or more of the applicants on behalf of the congregation, who shall, within ten days after such service, return their respective lists to the Bishop, each party having the right of striking off the name of one clergyman and one layman; and should this right not be exercised, or both parties strike off the same names, then the bishop shall reduce the number in the manner above prescribed to four, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall meet at such time and place as the Bishop may designate, and of which due notice shall be given to the parties concerned, *in order that the grounds of the controversy may be fully stated and the case fully heard.*

"Section 2. If it shall appear to a majority of the board thus summoned, *after a full examination of the case*, that there is no hope of a favorable termination of such controversy and that a dissolution of the connection is necessary, they shall recommend to such rector or assistant minister to relinquish his connection with such parish on such conditions as shall appear to them proper and reasonable.

"Section 3. The said recommendation shall be submitted in writing, and in duplicate to the Bishop, who, if he shall clearly disapprove of the same, may set aside said recommendation, and nominate a new board, which shall proceed in the manner hereinabove mentioned, and whose recommendation and finding shall be final. The Bishop shall make known to the parties the said recommendation if not set aside, or if set aside, then the said final recommendation, within ten days after the receipt of the same, *and he shall report all proceedings to the convention at its next annual meeting, with a statement of the grounds of his action* in case he shall have disapproved of the first finding in any case as aforesaid.

"Section 4. Should the rector or assistant minister refuse to comply within ten days after the decision shall have been made known to him, he shall be liable to suspension from the exercise of all ministerial functions until he submit to such decision.

"Section 5. And if the vestry of the church or the congregation refuse or neglect to comply on their part with the decision aforesaid, the said parish shall be prohibited from a representation in the convention of the diocese, until they shall have performed their duty in accordance with the same."

May this canon, or one like it, speedily become naturalized in the Diocese of Pennsylvania!

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

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7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

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The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.
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HIGH WATER MARK.

A Thrilling Adventure on Dedlow Marsh.

BY BRET HARTE.

Let me recall a story which never failed to recur to my mind in my long gunning excursions upon Dedlow Marsh. Although the event was briefly recorded in the county paper, I had the story, in all its eloquent detail, from the lips of its principal actor. I cannot hope to catch the varying emphasis and peculiar coloring of feminine delineation, for my narrator was a woman; but I'll try to give at least its substance.

She lived midway of the great slough of Dedlow Marsh and a good size river, which debouched four miles beyond into an estuary formed by the Pacific Ocean, on the long sandy peninsula which continued the northwestern boundary of a noble bay. The house in which she lived was a small frame cabin raised from the marsh a few feet by stout piles, and was three miles distant from the settlements upon the river. Her husband was a logger—a profitable business in a country where the principal occupation was the manufacture of lumber.

It was the season of early spring, when her husband left, on the ebb of a high tide, with a raft of logs for the usual transportation to the lower end of the bay. As she stood by the door of the little cabin when the voyagers departed she noticed a cold look in the southeastern sky, and she remembered hearing her husband say to his companions that they must endeavor to complete their voyage before the coming of the southwesterly blow which he saw brewing. And that night it began to storm and blow harder than she had ever before experienced, and some great trees fell in the forest by the river, and the house rocked like her baby's cradle.

But however the storm might roar about her little cabin, she knew that one she trusted had driven bolt and bar with his own strong hand, and that had he feared for her he would not have left her. This, and her domestic duties, and the care of her sickly baby, helped to keep her mind from dwelling on the weather, except, of course, to hope that he was safely harbored with the logs at Utopia in the dreary distance. But she noticed that day, when she went out to feed the chickens and look after the cow, that the tide was up to the little fence of their border patch, and the roar of the surf on the south beach, though miles away, she could hear distinctly. And she began to think that she would like to have some one to talk with about matters, and she believed that if it had not been so far and stormy, and the trail so impassable, she would have taken the baby and gone over to Backman's, her nearest neighbor. But then, you see, he might have returned in the storm, all wet, with no one to see him; and it was a long exposure of baby, who was croupy and ailing.

But that night, she never could tell why, she didn't feel like sleeping, or even lying down. The storm had somewhat abated, but she still "sat and sat," and even tried to read. I don't know whether it was a Bible or some profane magazine that this poor woman read, but most probably the latter, for the words all ran together and made such sad nonsense that she was forced at last to put the book down and turn to the dearer volume which lay before her in the cradle, with its white initial leaf as yet unsoiled, and try to look forward to its mysterious future. And rocking the cradle, she thought of everything and everybody, but still she was wide awake as ever.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when she at last laid down in her clothes. How long she slept she could not remember, but she awoke with a dreadful choking in her throat, and found herself standing, trembling all over, in the middle of the room, with her baby clasped to her breast, and she was "saying something." The baby cried and sobbed, and she walked up and down trying to hush it, when she heard a scratching at the door. She opened it fearfully, and was glad to see it was only Pete, their dog, who crawled, dripping with water, into the room. She would like to have looked out, not in the faint hope of her husband's coming, but to see how things looked; but the wind shook the door so savagely that she could hardly hold it. Then she sat down a little while, and then she lay down again a little while. Lying close by the wall of the little cabin, she thought she heard once or twice something scrape slowly against the clapboards, like the scraping of branches. Then there was a little gurgling sound, "like the baby made when swallowing;" then something went "click-click" and "cluck-cluck," so that she sat up in bed. When she did so she was attracted by something else that seemed creeping from the back door towards the centre of the room. It wasn't much wider than her little finger, but soon it swelled to the width of her hand, and began to spread all over the floor. It was water.

She ran to the front door and threw it wide open, and saw nothing but water. She ran to the back door, and threw it open, and saw nothing but water. Then she remembered hearing her husband once say there was no danger in the tide, for that fell regularly, and people could calculate on it; and that he would rather live on the bay than the river, whose banks might overflow at any time. But was it the tide? So she ran again to the back door and threw out a stick of wood. It drifted away toward the bay. She scooped up some water and put it eagerly toward her lips. It was fresh and sweet. It was the river, and not the tide!

It was then—O God be praised for His goodness! she did neither faint nor fall; it was then—blessed be the Saviour, for it was His merciful hand that touched and strengthened her in this awful moment—that fear dropped from her like a garment, and her trembling ceased. It was then and thereafter that she never lost her self-command, through all the trials of that gloomy night.

She drew the bedstead toward the middle of the room, and placed a table upon it and on that she put the cradle. The water on the floor was already over her ankles, and the house once or twice rocked so that the closet doors all flew open. Then she heard the same rasping and thumping against the wall, and looking out saw that a large uprooted tree, which had lain near the road at the upper end of the pasture, had floated down to the house. Luckily, its long roots dragged in the soil and kept it from moving as rapidly as the current, for had it struck the house in its full career, even the strong nails and bolts in the piles could not have withstood the shock. The hound had leaped upon its knotty surface, and crouched near the roots shivering and whining. A ray of hope flashed across her mind. She drew a heavy blanket from the bed, and wrapping it about the babe, waded in the deepening waters to the door. As the tree swung again, broadside on, making the little cabin tremble, she leaped on to the trunk. By God's mercy she succeeded in obtaining a footing on its slippery surface, and, twining an arm about its roots, she held in the other her moaning child. Then something cracked near the front porch, and the whole front of the house she had just quitted fell forward—just as cattle fall on their knees before they lie down, and at the same moment the great redwood tree swung around and drifted away with its living cargo into the dark night.

For all the excitement and danger, for all her soothing of her crying babe, for all the whistling of the wind, for all the uncertainty of her situation, she still turned to look at the deserted and water-swept cabin. She remembered even then, and she wondered how foolish she was to think of it at that time, that she wished she had put on another dress and the baby's best clothes; and she kept praying that the house would be spared so that he, when he returned, would have something to come to, and it wouldn't be quite so desolate, and—how could he ever know what had become of her and her baby? And at the thought she grew sick and faint. But she had something else to do besides worrying, for whenever the long roots of her ark struck an obstacle, the whole trunk made half a revolution, and twice dipped her in the black water. The hound, who kept distracting her by running up and down the tree and howling, at last fell off at one of these collisions. He swam for some time beside her, and she tried to get the poor beast upon the tree, but he "acted silly" and wild, and at last she lost sight of him forever. Then she and her baby were left alone. The light which had burned for a few minutes in the deserted cabin was quenched suddenly. She could not then tell whither she was drifting. The outline of the white dunes on the peninsula showed dimly ahead, and she judged the tree was moving in a line with the river. It must be about slack water, and she had probably reached the eddy formed by the confluence of the tide and the overflowing waters of the river. Unless the tide fell soon there was present danger of her drifting to its channel, and being carried out to sea or crushed in the floating drift. That peril averted, if she were carried out on the ebb towards the bay, she might hope to strike one of the wooded promontories of the peninsula, and rest till daylight. Sometimes she thought she heard voices and shouts from the river, and the bellowing of cattle and bleating of sheep. Then again it was only the ringing in her ears and throbbing of her heart. She found at about this time that she was so chilled and stiffened in her cramped position that she could scarcely move, and the baby cried so when she put it to her breast that she noticed the milk refused to flow; and she was so frightened at that, that she put her head under her shawl, and for the first time cried bitterly.

When she raised her head again, the boom of the surf was behind them, and she knew that her ark had again swung round. She dipped up the water to cool her parching throat, and found that it was as salt as her tears. There was a relief, though, for by this sign she knew that she was drifting with the tide. It was then the wind went down, and the great and awful silence oppressed her. There was scarcely a ripple against the furrowed sides of the great trunk against which she rested, and around her was all black gloom and quiet. She spoke to the baby just to hear herself speak, and to know that she had not lost her voice. She thought then—it was queer, but she could not help thinking it—how awful must have been the night when the great ship swung over the Asiatic peak, and the sounds of creation were blotted out from the world. She thought, too, of mariners clinging to spars, and of poor women who were lashed to rafts, and beaten to death by the cruel sea. She tried to thank God that she was thus spared, and lifted her eyes from the baby, who had fallen into a fretful sleep. Suddenly, away to the southward a great light lifted itself out of the gloom, and flashed and flickered and flickered and flashed again. Her heart fluttered quickly against the baby's cold cheek. It was the lighthouse at the entrance of the bay. As she was yet wondering, the tree rolled a little, dragged a little, and then seemed to lie quiet and still. She put out her hand and the current gurgled against it. The tree was aground, and by the position of the light, and the noise of the surf, aground upon the Dedlow Marsh.

Had it not been for her baby, who was ailing and croupy, had it not been for the sudden drying up of that sensitive fountain, she would have felt safe and relieved. Perhaps it was this which tended to make all her impressions mournful and gloomy. As the tide rapidly fell, a great flock of black brent fluttered by her, screaming and crying. Then the plover flew up and piped mournfully as they wheeled around the trunk, and at last fearlessly lit upon it like a gray cloud. Then the heron flew over and around her, shrieking and protesting, and at last dropped its gaunt legs only a few yards from her. But, strangest of all, a pretty white bird, larger than a dove—like a pelican, but not a pelican—circled around and around her. At last it lit upon a rootlet of the tree, quite over her shoulder. She put out her hand and stroked its beautiful white neck, and it never appeared to move. It stayed there so long that she thought she would lift up the baby to see it, and try to attract her attention. But when she did so, the child was so chilled and cold, and had such a blue look upon the little lashes, which it did not raise at all that she screamed aloud, and the bird flew away, and she fainted.

Well, that was the worst of it, and perhaps it was not so much after all, to any one but herself. For when she recovered her senses, it was bright sunlight, and dead low water. There was a confused noise of guttural voices about her, and an old squaw singing an Indian "hushaby," and rocking herself from side to side, before a fire built on the marsh, before which she, the recovered wife and mother, lay weak and weary. Her first thought was for her baby, and she was about to speak, when a young squaw, who must have been a mother herself, fathomed her thought, and brought her the "mowitch," pale but living, in such a queer little willow cradle, all bound up, just like squaw's own young one, that she laughed and cried together, and the young and old squaw showing their big white teeth, and glinted their black eyes, and said, "Plenty get well, skeena mowitch; waggee man come plenty soon," and she could have kissed their brown faces in her joy. And then she found that they had been gathering berries on the marsh in their queer, comical baskets, and saw the skirt of her gown fluttering on the tree from afar, and the old squaw couldn't resist the temptation of procuring a new garment, and come down and discovered the "wagee" woman and child. And of course she gave the garment to the old squaw, as you may imagine, and when he came at last and rushed up to her, looking about ten years older in his anxiety, she felt so faint again that they had to carry her to the canoe. For, you see, he knew nothing about the flood until he met the Indians at Utopia, and knew by the signs that the poor woman was his wife. And at the next high tide he towed the tree away back home, although it wasn't worth the trouble, and built another house, using the old tree for the foundation and props, and called it after her "Mary Ark!" But you may guess the next house was built above high-water mark. And that's all.

Not much, perhaps, considering the malevolent capacity of the Dedlow Marsh. But you may tramp over it at low water, or paddle over it at high tide, or get lost upon it once or twice in the fog, as I have, to understand properly Mary's adventure, or to appreciate duly the blessings of living beyond high-water mark.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JUNE 1, 1871.

At a meeting of the committee held on the above date, the following notice was ordered to be given to the Republican voters of Philadelphia.

The registering officers of the various divisions will meet on TUESDAY, June 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the regular places of holding elections, or at such places as may be provided by the registering officers, for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters.

The annual primary election for delegates to the various conventions will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the same places.

All vacancies in election divisions of the election or registering officers will be filled by the members of the Executive Committee of said division, in conjunction with the remaining election officers; and where new election divisions have been created, that the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee be appointed by the members of the Executive Committee and the election officers of the old division to which said new division originally belonged.

Due notice will be given of the places of meeting of the various conventions, and the persons selected to temporarily organize the same.

JOHN L. HILL,
Chairman.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 6 2 3t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment or dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Academy of Music will be held in the FOYER of the Academy, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The annual reports will be submitted, and an election held for twelve directors.

JAMES TRAQUAIR,
6 1 3t Secretary.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 1 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT, more than 75 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH street. 6 3stuth6t

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CHESNUT HILL for the summer; suitable for four or six persons. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water. Possession given immediately. Price, $100 a month. Address T. D. EMORY & CO.,
5 31 4t* No. 213 S. FOURTH Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS L. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS. OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, No. 224 S. FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades on Broad street, from Germantown road to Fisher's lane, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of Josiah Hibberd, Surveyor and Regulator, Camac and Norris streets, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveys have appointed MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
6 1 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

SAXON GREEN,

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLTTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS,, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE

The largest and best stock of

WOOD MOULDINGS

IN THE STATE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Can be found at the

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.

Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.

Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale N. E. corner Seventh and Parrish streets.

VALUABLE CAMELIAS AND OTHER PLANTS.
On Monday Morning,

June 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the stock of valuable plants of Peter Raabe, declining business. 6 1 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
On Tuesday,

June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

6 GROUND RENTS—Each $36 a year.
FRONT (north), No. 919—Genteel dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (north), No. 653—Modern residence.
VINE, No. 1628—Modern residence.
SIXTH (north), No. 429—Modern residence.
ELEVENTH (south) No. 721—Store and dwelling.
SOUTH AVENUE—Country seat, 6 acres, Spring Hill station, West Chester Railroad.
TENTH (north) No. 1956—Store and dwelling.
HANCOCK, Germantown—Modern residence.
FILBERT, Nos. 1837 and 1839—Genteel dwellings.
ELLSWORTH, No. 2104—Genteel dwelling.
OIL FARM, 220 acres, Venango county, Pa.; also, machinery, tubing, tanks, etc.
2 shares Kensington National Bank.
5 shares Merchants' Hotel Co
3571 shares Penna. and Ohio Coal and Iron Co.
$8000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad.
Pew No. 83 Tenth Presbyterian Church.
1 share Woodlands Cemetery Co.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
$1000 United States five-twenty bonds, 1865.
1000 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
6 shares Cooper's Point Ferry Co.
104 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
624 shares Vinton Furnace and Coal Co. 6 2 3t
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
Catalogues now ready.

Recorder's Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas.

VALUABLE WATCH MOVEMENTS.
On Friday Morning,

June 16, at 10 o'clock, about 800 Watch Movements of the Philadelphia Watch Company.
Catalogues now ready. 6 1 13t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SONS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 282 and 284 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

June 5, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 5 30 5t

ALSO,

560 cartons bonnet and sash ribbons.
300 cartons Paris artificial flowers.
645 dozen linen cambric hdkfs.
200 dozen twenty-inch linen shirt fronts.
200 pieces striped and figured piques.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 6, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [5 31 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By order of WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, under and by virtue of divers writs of Fieri Facias to him directed.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at Public Vendue or Auction,
On Wednesday,

June 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Peabody & Weston, No. 723 Chesnut street, for cash, the entire stock of carpetings, mattings, etc., together with the lease, good will, and fixtures of store. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peabody & Weston.

5 31 5t WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 30, 1871.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,

June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co., who will close the balance of their spring importation prior to removal to their new store, No. 248 Chesnut street. 6 2 6t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,

June 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit. 6 3 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24f

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1000 LOTS DRY GOODS, Hosiery, Notions, Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Clothing etc., by catalogue.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 5, commencing at 10 o'clock. 6 3 2t

TRADE SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans, Etc., of City and Eastern Manufacture, on four months' credit, by catalogue.
On Wednesday morning,

June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock. 6 3 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this afternoon and evening performances will be given for the benefit of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. U. D. Hess. The entertainment this afternoon will commence with the comedy of *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*—instead of *The Comedy of Errors*, as previously announced—in which Mrs. John Drew and the Arch Street Company will appear. This will be followed by an operatic and instrumental concert, and the performance will conclude with the comedietta of *The Bonnie Fishwife*, in which Mrs. Bernard will sing several popular airs.

This evening Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl* will be given, with a cast embracing the principal members of the English opera combination.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Victim of Circumstances* and the drama of *Oliver Twist* will be performed this evening. On Monday Lina Edwin and her entire company from New York will appear in the new play of *Rank*.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE CHESNUT *A Bull in a China Shop, A Terrible Tinker*, and *Robert Macaire* will be performed this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, performances of the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given this afternoon and evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 315, being 78 in excess of those of last week, and an increase of 44 over the number of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 176 were adults; 139 were minors: 224 were born in the United States, 81 were foreign, 20 were people of color, and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 46 died of consumption of the lungs; 18 of disease of the heart; 14 of marasmus; 6 of old age; 11 of typhoid fever; 12 of convulsions; 13 of scarlet fever; 8 of congestion of the brain; 19 of inflammation of the lungs, and 8 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	15	Sixteenth	16
Second	12	Seventeenth	12
Third	4	Eighteenth	24
Fourth	11	Nineteenth	19
Fifth	15	Twentieth	19
Sixth	7	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	24	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	8
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	8	Twenth-sixth	12
Twelfth	11	Twenty-seventh	18
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	13	Unknown	9
Fifteenth	11		
Total	315		

THE JOINT COMMITTEE of City Councils to arrange for the visit of the members to New York, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Morse statue, also to participate in an excursion to be given by Tillotson & Co. around New York Harbor, in the steamer James Fisk, Jr., met yesterday afternoon in the Clerks' office of Councils. Letters were received from Messrs. James D. Reid, Chairman of the inaugural ceremonies, and Tillotson, of the excursion, containing tickets for a delegation of twenty-two. As Philadelphia, in common with every other city in the United States and Canadas, has been served with invitations, it is supposed that only a delegation from Philadelphia was expected. The committee, after voting that the trip shall be no expense to the city, adjourned until Tuesday next to await further information. Our city should be represented on this occasion.

AN IMPOSTOR.—For several weeks past a short, thick-set man, with red moustache and sandy hair, has been going the rounds of the city and making various attempts to defraud the people. His method of proceeding is something like the following:—He calls upon parties, pretending that fine works of art have been received from Europe and await the payment of duties before they can be taken away. He represents himself as a Custom House agent, and volunteers his services for the purpose. We have heard of several attempts of this kind during the past week, in each of which he failed to extort money, but it will be well to give him this notice, so that the public may be put on their guard and the police on his track.

FATHER BARBELIN'S GRAVE.—At two o'clock tomorrow, the annual decoration of the grave of Father Barbelin, late pastor of St. Joseph's Church, will take place under the direction of the Barbelin Memorial Association. The procession, composed of the members of the association, the male and female sodalities, the St. Vincent's Conference, the Sunday-school children of the church, and the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, will reach the cemetery at Eighth street and Washington avenue by way of Passyunk avenue. Arriving at the grave, the participants will deposit flowers, prayers will be recited, and hymns sung by the children.

THE NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT. — In making the nominations this month the leaders of the Republican party should not overlook the fact that wise and popular nominations for members of the Legislature would greatly strengthen the whole ticket. In the Ninth Representative district the Republicans have acted upon this principle in putting forward Hector T. Fenton, Esq., for the nomination on their ticket. Mr. Fenton is well known as a member of the bar in good standing, and a Republican whose capabilities for the position would make him of great value in the city delegation.

A NEW MISSION HOUSE.—The Fifth Street M. E. Church have secured the Northern Liberty Engine house, on Front street, below Green, on which to conduct open mission work. To-morrow afternoon the new mission house will be formally dedicated to God's work, and addresses will be made by Revs. William L. Gray, T. B. Miller, and Drs. J. Emerson Kent and O. Osler. This is a good selection for church work, as this section of the city really needs evangelizing.

THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS. — During the week ending last evening, the receipts of petroleum at this port were as follows:—

Crude, barrels	7,863
Refined, barrels	15,995

During the same period there were exported 1,622,506 gallons, the biggest cargo being 315,714 gallons carried out by the American bark St. John. Twenty-nine vessels are now loading.

PERSISTENT ATTEMPT TO ROB.—The office of the Moorhead Clay Works, at No. 1228 N. Ninth street, within one square of the police station at Tenth and Thompson, has been broken into, in the most public manner, three times within the last week, and last night the attempt was made to fire the property. The police have been notified three times, and have never paid the slightest attention to the matter.

THE SCOTTISH GAMES.—At the recent Scottish games in Oakdale Park, by the Germantown Caledonian Club, the longest throw with the heavy hammer was 68 feet 9 inches; putting the stone, 29 feet 5½ inches; running jump, 16 feet 4½ inches; standing high leap, 4 feet 8 inches; standing hop, skip, and jump, 28 feet 7 inches; vaulting with the pole, 7 feet.

EXHIBITION OF FINE CATTLE.—In Herkness' bazaar, at Ninth and Sansom streets, commencing on Monday next and extending to Thursday, there will be an exhibition for competition of Herd-book Jersey cows, heifers, and young bulls. The entries will include animals from this State and New Jersey. See advertisement.

RUNAWAY HORSE AND ACCIDENT.—A horse ran away at Twenty-second and Arch streets yesterday morning, and a Mr. Hugh McAdams attempted to stop the flight of the animal. He endeavored to seize the horse, when he was knocked down and badly hurt. He was taken to his home, at No. 2212 Race street.

MAN STABBED.—Daniel Steelman, during a fight in a tavern on Callowhill street, below Thirteenth, last night, cut a man so badly with a knife that the latter is confined to his house. Steelman is under $1500 bail by Alderman Massey to answer for the stabbing.

FIGHT IN A TAVERN.—At Second and New streets is a tavern kept by a man named Dufresne. Last night William Ailsworth fought with the proprietor and beat him badly. Ailsworth was arrested by a Fourth district police officer, and held in bail by Alderman Godbou.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Sullivan, living at Thirty-seventh and Warren streets, West Philadelphia, attempted to cut her throat yesterday afternoon, but her hand was stayed in time to prevent the dreadful act. A slight wound, however, was inflicted. No cause is given for the act.

THE SHOT BURGLAR.—The wound of the burglar John Fox, alias John Scott, who was shot yesterday afternoon by Lieutenant Flaherty, is not by any means a dangerous one, as reported, being merely a very painful flesh wound.

THE FIFTH NUMBER of *The Four Quarters*, published by J. Trainer King, at No. 501 Chesnut street, has just appeared, and by the variety and freshness of its contents fully maintains the excellent standard set up at the start.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Non-resumption in the Hazleton Region—The Pittston Accident—Other Mining Accidents—The Reading Mining Company—The Scranton Sale—Quotations, Etc.

The anthracite coal regions are now all working briskly, except at Hazleton and Beaver Meadow, where the men are still holding out on the ground of some small technicalities in the offer of the operators, though the men are all anxious to resume. It is thought likely that this region will also begin work before another week has passed, for every day that the men hold out the chance is lessened of good wages. The market is being supplied steadily from all the regions, and the later they are in coming in the less benefit will they have of the steady prices caused by the former scarcity. A mutual spirit of concession to a very small degree, is all that is desired on both sides to produce a complete resumption.

The recent Pittston disaster has had at least one good effect in connection with its many evils, which is the better observance of the spirit of the ventilation law, before a dead letter. So general has been the neglect of its provisions that if it were generally enforced the effect on the production would be very perceptably felt. The inspectors are, however, now bestirring themselves somewhat, fearing to bring themselves into the same trouble as that in which the one who should have inspected the Pittston mine has become involved. But there are so many ways of evading the spirit of the very poor law, that it is doubtful whether the increased carefulness will amount to much after all. The only way under the present circumstances to surely prevent a repetition of the Pittston and Avondale horrors is to appeal successfully to the conscience and generosity of the operators.

Numerous accidents, many of them fatal, have taken place in various mines during the week from explosions of gas allowed to accumulate during the long term of disuse. This is the inevitable consequence of all long suspensions, and the miner when he suspends work adds this to the many other evils which he brings upon himself by so doing.

Now that the Reading Railroad Company has obtained control of the Schuylkill coal lands, the men must sooner or later expect that the basis will be entirely ignored, and in place thereof the men, at least those working in the mines controlled by the company, will receive a fixed rate of wages, as the men working for the companies of the upper region are paid. Should this come to pass, the men will have to thank for it their own leaders, to whose untiring efforts the whole thing is due; and it would be a cause for thankfulness to all parties, though the miners might not be disposed to think so. The fixed rate would be liberal, and the men would be spared the trouble of the monthly fixing of the rate of wages, with its accompanying disappointments and temptations to another strike whenever the rate happens to be a little lower than was expected.

The first regular trade sale, since the suspension, of Scranton coal was held in New York on Wednesday last. The prices were much higher than those of the last sale just previous to the suspension, and higher than those of the sale of the same month last year, but they are not near so high as the speculators surely expected by about an average of $1 per ton on all sizes. This appears to promise a still lower rate for the next sale, and the effect will be to make dealers hold off in expectation of the further decline.

But such a state of the market, it is thought, will be less satisfactory than higher prices now with a gradual decline afterwards, for by keeping down the legitimate demand of this season of the year the demand afterwards will be made greater than can be met. This will produce higher rates of toll and freight and advanced prices. The rate of production of 500,000 tons per week will be required during the whole season to supply the regular demand and make good what has been lost during the suspension. Any large addition to this demand will have the effect described.

The amount sold was the usual 80,000 tons, and the attendance at the sale was very large. The bidding at first was spirited, but the later sales were mostly at the lowest quotations.

The following were the prices obtained as compared with those of the last sale and with those of the sale of the same month last year:—

	May 31, 1871.	May 25, 1870.	Nov., 1870.
Lump	$4·65 @5·00	$4·07½@4·20	$3·47½@3·55
Steamb't.	4·70 @4 97½	4·12½@5·20	3·60 @3·62½
Broken	5·00 @5·05	4·25 @4·37½	3·75 @3·80
Egg	5·15	4 50 @4 52½	3·97½@4·00
Stove	5·77½@6·00	5·00 @5·12½	4 50 @4·55
Chesnut	4·60 @4·65	4·20 @4·27½	3·50 @3·52½

These prices were for coal on board vessels at Elizabethport, from which point to New York the freight is 60 cents additional. The average on board vessels from these figures would be $5 per ton, against the average of the same month last year of $4·46.

According to the *Miners' Journal* the average in Schuylkill county for the month, in order to make competition with this price possible, cannot be more than $2·70 per ton, if that.

Trade has been brisk, but not quite as much so as it was the previous week, on account of the hot weather and former heavy shipments.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for the week ending June 2, 1871: Schuylkill red ash, $5·25@5·50; Schuylkill white ash, lump, $4·50; do., steamboat, $4·50; do. do., broken, $4·75@5; do. do., egg, $5@5·25; do. do., stove, $5·25; do. do., chesnut, $4·25@4·50; Shenandoah lump, $4·50; do. steamboat, $4·50; do. broken, $5; do. egg, $5·25; do. stove, $5·25; do. chesnut, $4·50.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 2, 1871:—Portland, $2; Boston, $2·50; Cambridgeport, $2·75@dis.; Danversport, $2·50@dis.; Edgartown, $2·25; Hyannis, $2·25; Newburyport, $2·60; New Bedford, $2; Plymouth, $2·60; Salem, $2·50; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Middletown, $2·05; Norwich, $2·05; South Norwalk, $1·90; New York, $1·35@1·40.

The following is a summary of the trade for the past week from the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of today:—

"The quantity sent by rail for the week is 112,085 tons, by canal 25,941 tons; for the week 148,026 tons against 97,191 tons for the corresponding week last year. This is one of the largest weekly shipments sent from this region for the last two years, and it can be considerably increased so soon as the cars are gathered in, as they were considerably scattered during the suspension. The whole supply of anthracite for the week is 331,972 tons, and bituminous 64,025, making for the week 393,997 tons against 325,446 tons anthracite and 46,818 tons bituminous—aggregate, 371,264 tons—showing an increase of 22,733 tons over the corresponding week last year. This is the first week this year that the shipments exceed those for the corresponding week last year.

"In the course of a couple of weeks the shipments of all kinds will reach a half million tons per week when no interruption occurs. The whole supply of anthracite so far this year is 2,457,977 tons, against 5,514,390 for the corresponding period last year, showing the decrease so far to be 3,056,423 tons. The whole supply of all kinds so far is 3,230,889 tons against 6,054,231 tons for the corresponding week last year, showing a loss of all kinds so far of 2,823,342 tons. At this time last year the shipments exceeded those of the former year 473,057 tons, so that in order to reach the supply of last year, of all kinds, we must increase the shipments for the balance of the year 3,396,399 tons.

"We have no further information as to the status at Treverton, or from that portion of the Lehigh region that had not gone to work, except that the longer the men are idle the more determined the operators have become not to succumb to the demands of the W. B. A.

"It is for our readers to judge who are right or who are wrong; we give the facts as they exist. A good many of the operators received telegrams to stop sending coal at the close of May, with a view of adjusting prices to correspond with the auction sale at New York, which was a shade lower than was anticipated. Unless producers are firm coal will be forced down to the lowest point, while there is really no necessity whatever to do so.

"The Shamokin *Herald* of Thursday says:—'About 400 cars per day are sent over the Northern Central Railroad, on which the balance and larger part of our shipments at present is made.'

"The monthly conference of miners and operators was held at Shamokin on Monday last, but no average price was established, owing to some error or informality in the statement of the Enterprise Coal Company. The joint committee will meet again on Saturday next, June 3, for this purpose. Previous to adjourning, a committee, consisting of A. Fulton and F. J. Anspach, on the part of the operators, and John Wright and Mark Moran on the part of the miners, was appointed and instructed to endeavor to adjust the difficulties existing between operators and miners of the Treverton colliery. We learn this committee failed in its mission."

THE PITTSTON SUFFERERS.—This morning Mayor Fox received the following additional contributions for the Pittston sufferers:—

Geo. F. Weeks	$2
Master Geo. R. Weeks	1
J. B	20
Green Hill Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F	15
P. Jacob	5
Chas. H. T. Collis	20
Jno. C. File	25
W. L	2
Dennis F. Murphy	5
H. N. Potts	5
McKean, Borie & Co	200
Previously acknowledged	890
Total	$1190

SOLDIER RUN OVER BY A CAR.—To-day at noon a one-legged soldier named John Leary, a resident of Lancaster, Pa., while riding on car No. 50, of the Market Street line, fell from the front platform at Fifth and Market streets. The car passed over his arm, crushing it in such a manner that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BASE BALL.—This afternoon, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, the Athletics play the Haymakers of Troy.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There are now in port, receiving and discharging cargoes, 8 steamers, 91 ships, 38 barks, 27 brigs, 72 schooners.—a total of 167.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS. Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

☞ HERD-BOOK JERSEYS.—AN EXHIBITION for competition of HERD-BOOK JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS, and YOUNG BULLS, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be held at HERKNESS' BAZAAR, Philadelphia, commencing MONDAY, noon, June 5, and ending THURSDAY, June 8.

There will be choice animals from the herds of Massey, Twaddill, S. J. Sharpless, Howe, Potts, Lusson, C. L. Sharpless, and others.

CHARLES L. SHARPLESS, For the Committee.

Admittance 25 cents. 6 3 3t

☞ AID BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, 7th instant. Tickets sold by Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 N. Fourth street; George Milliken, No. 1128 Chesnut street; Rev. John Long, Missionary, No. 619 Bedford street; or any of the managers of the Mission. 6 2 3t

☞ NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—AT THE special meeting of the Pennsylvania Photographic Association, held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 2, it was voted to request the Photographers of Philadelphia to close their galleries at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, that all may have an opportunity to attend the grand reception to be held by the National Photographic Association in the Academy of Music, or the exhibition in Horticultural Hall. [1t*] R. J. CHUTE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. The quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. will be due and payable on and after MONDAY, June 5th. H. C. COLKET, 6 3 2t* Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY. The Annual Address and an original Poem will be delivered before the Society, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1871. Tickets may be had at the Pharmacies No. 48 N. NINTH Street and No. 635 ARCH Street. 1t

☞ ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE OLD MAN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA will take place on THURSDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M., at the HOME, corner THIRTY-NINTH and ARCH Streets. Several eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting. 6 3 sw2t*

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN, Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT, 2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

FINE STATIONERY AND Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths§sp

PLAIN AND FANCY

P PR PRI PRIN PRINT PRINTI PRINTIN PRINTING,

Prices very low.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

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Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,

Mirrors,

Tables,

Frames,

Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos Reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW RICH STYLE ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Just Landed.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs,

In Great Variety,

In all Qualities and Widths.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

6 3 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

New Dominion Advices.

Mr. Greeley Coming Home.

Sale of Condemned Ordnance

Repairing the Ocean Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

"A Mite for the Government."

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Fifty dollars was received at the Treasury Department from Boston, with the accompanying statement:—"A mite for the Government from an invalid to aid and comfort the sick and disabled soldiers in any way excepting tobacco and alcoholic drinks."

Treasury Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $459,000; shipment of notes, $2,384,670; fractional currency, $602,206. The Treasurer holds as security for circulation of national banks $358,527,950, and for public deposits $15,765,500; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $316,746,623; receipts of internal revenue to-day, $937,938; total for the fiscal year to date, $133,838,384.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condemned Ordnance Sold.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The sale of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores at the United States arsenal here has been suspended on account of the bids not reaching the scheduled value of the property. The sales now amount to between $250,000 and $200,000. The property remaining unsold will probably be sent to New York to be disposed of at private sale.

Discovery of Coal.

A superior quality of block coal has just been discovered within ten miles of the iron furnaces at South St. Louis, which can be transported to furnaces at half tee expense it costs now.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ocean Cable Repaired.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., June 3—2·45 P. M.—One of the Anglo-American telegraph cables has been recovered and repaired. The steamer Scanderia will immediately proceed to recover and repair the other.

Shipping at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 3.—Returns show that the Allan firm of Montreal ship-owners, in the first twenty-three working days after the opening of navigation, had twenty-one sea-going ships, carrying over a thousand tons cargo, to arrive, discharge, load, and depart. Of these vessels nine were steamers.

FROM THE SOUTH

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Movements of Mr. Greeley.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Horace Greeley and General Merritt leave for home this afternoon via Louisville and Cincinnati. Owing to want of time they did not attend the Confederate relief pic-nic at Vicksburg, on the 2d.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The following changes appear in the weekly bank statement just published:—

Loans increased	$350,570
Specie decreased	1,590,234
Legal-tenders increased	2,670,416
Deposits increased	2,892,759

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Cotton scarce and firm; middling uplands, 17¼c. Flour quiet, and easier on low grades. Wheat quiet. Corn—Southern white, 80c.; Southern yellow dull at 74c. Oats quiet and scarce at 64@68c. Provisions quiet and weak. Whisky unchanged.

TWO WIVES AND A WILL.

The Famous Scott Case—One Hundred and Seventeen Affidavits—A Spurious Clergyman—Chemical Examination of a Marriage Certificate—Which was the Wife?

The hearing in the case of Caroline Scott and others against Theodore Honeywell was continued yesterday before Judge Cardozo. Mrs. Scott says that she was married to James Scott, deceased, June 25, 1831. They lived together as husband and wife until 1845, and after a desperate quarrel they separated. They had several children, and after their separation the husband continued to provide for Mrs. Scott and the children, and often assured her that he would remember them in his will. About ten years after the separation he went to live with one Julia, to whom he left the bulk of his property, amounting to $250,000, by a will which is claimed by the plaintiffs to be fraudulent. During the time of his living apart from Caroline Scott and their children, he continued to recognize them as his wife and children. About six weeks after Scott died Julia died, leaving the property to the defendants. Caroline Scott and others, plaintiffs, who claim to be his widow and next of kin, sued to set aside the two wills, the probate thereof, and all proceedings anterior and subsequent thereto.

The case had been adjourned to allow further affidavits to be furnished on both sides, and yesterday in all they numbered 117. The defendants produced the affidavit of the wife of Mr. McLean (the alleged officiating minister at the marriage of the plaintiff and Scott), who deposed that her husband, immediately after her marriage in 1830, went to Ohio, and to her knowledge he did not return until 1833. The defendants claimed that McLean was not a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, and was not therefore authorized to solemnize marriages; and to support this the affidavit of Mr. Hatfield, Secretary of the Old School Presbyterian Church Synod, was read, that no minister by the name of McLean was then stationed in New York.

The affidavit of Professor R. Ogden Doremus, to whom the remnant of the old blotted marriage certificate was given to analyze the ink marks, and if possible to ascertain if they were of recent date, was read. The Professor says that after a thorough examination he believes the ink stains to be old, and the letters to be older.

Mr. William Paine, one of the experts who testified to handwriting in the Taylor will case, deposed that after a careful examination of Mr. Scott's writing and comparing it, he was satisfied that the signature of Mr. Scott was genuine.

The old discolored family Bible containing a record of the marriage was produced in Court. The defendants claim that the memorandum in the Bible was made with the same ink, by the same hand, and at the same time of another entry which did not occur until 1865.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$1200 Penns con mt.	96		100 sh Read R...2d.	58¼	
$1000 C C & A R 7s.	87¼		300 do...b30.	58¼	
$400 C & A m 6s, 89	95¾		200 do...b30.	58·31	
3 sh Cam & Am	125¼		100 do...s30.	58¼	
1 do	125		800 do	58¼	
300 do	126¼		500 do	58·31	
100 do	126¾		100 do...s30.	58¼	
50 do...b5.	126¾		200 do	58·31	
100 do	126¾		450 do...s10.	58·31	
143 do	126		200 do...s30.	58¼	
100 sh Leh Nav St..	28		100 do...b1.	58·31	
400 sh Penna R	61¼		100 do...s30.	58¼	
4 do	61¼		100 do...b30.	58¼	
100 do...2d.	61¾		300 do	58¼	
23 do	61¾		100 sh 2d & 3d St.	200 62	
100 do	61¾				

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS.

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